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THE REBEL INVASION.

Highly Important from the Army of the Potomac.

Defeat of Stuart's Cavalry in Three Fights.

The Rebels Driven from Westminster to Hanover by Gen. Gregg.

Their Defeat at Hanover by Gen. Kilpatrick.

Another Defeat of the Rebels at Hanover Junction.

Their Loss Four Hundred Men and Six Pieces of Artillery.

A Supposed Heavy Battle Between Gens. Meade and Lee.

Rapid Cannonading Heard at Harrisburgh Last Evening.

Probable Position of the Main Rebel Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening—8 P. M.

I am just in from the front, and send by a messenger to Frederick a brief dispatch of the occurrences of yesterday and to-day. The rebel force which made the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad consisted of STUART's whole force, with eight pieces of artillery. On Monday night they arrived at Westminster and interrupted the Western Maryland Railroad. They threw out strong pickets, and shot two citizens who attempted to escape and give us information. Early this morning, Gen. GREGG attacked STUART and drove him all the way from Westminster to Hanover, Pennsylvania—a distance of eighteen miles. During the forenoon Gens. KILPATRICK and CUSTAR drove STUART out of Hanover after a splendid fight, and they are still pursuing him; part of his force going toward Gettysburgh and part toward York.

During the day Gen. BUFORD drove a regiment of rebel infantry out of Gettysburgh, who also retired in a northeasterly direction.

You may expect to hear of brilliant news.

The whole army is in splendid spirits.

The rebels are reported to have burned Cashtown, Penn., yesterday. It is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Wednesday, July 1, 1863—8 A. M.

Gen. KILPATRICK captured fifty prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Lieutenant yesterday afternoon. They belonged to FITZHUGH LEE's cavalry brigade. The rebels retreated by way of the road to York, which is the nearest route to Harrisburgh. The column of infantry which was driven out of Gettysburgh, also fell back east toward York by way of Berlin and Abbottsville. This looks like a concentration of their forces near Harrisburgh.

LATER.

WEDNESDAY, 12 M.

From the best information we can obtain the rebels appear to be concentrating their forces on a line running from Cashtown to Berlin. LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL were near Cashtown yesterday. They are stopping, stripping and stealing everything. Citizens report that they burned twenty-five houses in Shippensburgh a couple days ago. In Gettysburgh they took everything that was left—most of the goods having been sent away in advance.

Our cavalry received a glorious welcome in Gettysburgh.

It looks at this hour as though the rebels were preparing to clear from the State with their plunder, or else to concentrate and give us battle.

York, Penn., was evacuated by the enemy last evening.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

Letters of to-day's date have been received from the Army of the Potomac, in which the following facts are stated:

Our last movements have been characterized by a marked willingness on the part of the soldiers to undergo any fatigue within the bounds of human endurance.

The rebels recently sent only a small scouting or reconnoitering party to the vicinity of Frederick. Sharing in the general belief that there is no force of the enemy between that city and Hagerstown, the stage proprietor this morning sent out his team from the former for the latter place. This fact is stated to show that the intervening distance is now believed to be safe to travelers.

A portion of our forces surrounded Emmettsburgh on Monday, and captured without conflict a battery—the only rebel force there.

Notwithstanding various reports to the contrary, our pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry have been taken up and safely secured by the Engineer brigade.

Gen. STAHEL was relieved from his cavalry command by Gen. HOOKER on Sunday, and Gen. KILPATRICK appointed in his place.

Brigadier-Gen. CORCORAN has been assigned to other duty, and his late command has been reorganized.

The very best spirit pervades the army, and the hope of an early and decisive battle is the prevailing sentiment of the troops.

The portion of Maryland occupied by our army is teeming with rich agricultural products, affording large supplies. The most friendly disposition is evinced toward us by the inhabitants generally, and every precaution is taken to prevent the wanton destruction of property.

The following circular has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30, 1863.

The Commanding General requests that previous to the engagement soon to be expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, firesides and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

Our cavalry is actively scouting in every direction, and no fears of surprise are for an instant entertained by any one.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry under Gen. KILPATRICK had a handsome fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalry at Hanover. We captured a battle-flag, Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, and 45 privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

Parties arriving to-night assert that LEE is nearer Frederick than we supposed this morning, and that the relative positions of the two armies is more complicated than indicated in yesterday's dispatches.

LEE is believed to be striving to make headway in a south-east direction.

An extended reconnoissance made beyond the fortifications of Washington develops no signs of the enemy. All have left for more northern regions.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

Everything is quiet.

There is no news from any quarter this morning. Gov. CURTIN leaves at 1 o'clock for Philadelphia. He will stop at the Continental Hotel, and return here at 10 o'clock.

Gov. CURTIN desires to see the citizens, that they may know and appreciate the danger which they have been so loth to believe, that they may not relax their efforts until the danger is over.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 1—9:30 P. M.

A battle took place yesterday afternoon at Hanover Junction, between PLEASANTON and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon. The result was that the enemy lost 400 killed, wounded and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at 200.

It is believed that the main body of LEE's army is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh.

The indications are, that a battle has been fought to-day between LEE and MEADE, but to what extent and with what result is unknown; nor is it likely to be known to-night.

Heavy firing has been heard here the whole evening in the direction of Carlisle. It is a long way off and at times very rapid. The river banks are lined with persons listening and discussing the probable results.

OUR FORCES AT HANOVER JUNCTION.

The Lancaster *Express*, of Tuesday evening, publishes the following important intelligence:

"We have just learned from a reliable source that Gen. MEADE has taken Hanover Junction, thus cutting into the rebel lines, and turning their right. Gen. EARLY has retreated from York, and EWELL from in front of Harrisburgh.

The position of our army is such now that LEE must either beat a hasty retreat at great disadvantage, or give battle to Gen. MEADE on his chosen ground. In either event it is of the utmost importance that the new levies be pushed on as rapidly as possible. Now is the hour in which to strike the decisive blow."

TELEGRAMS FROM WASHINGTON.

NO REBELS WITHIN TEN MILES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

It was ascertained by our scouts yesterday, who completed a circuit extending ten miles from the city, that there was not a single rebel soldier to be seen.

Our scouts are confident that there are no rebel soldiers anywhere between Frederick and the Potomac.

Washington to-day is remarkably quiet.

DISCIPLINE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 1.

The discipline which is exercised in the New-York Seventh regiment is marked by such discrimination and prompt punishment, that that organization fully maintains its character. The regimental bulletin board at Fort Federal Hill to-day contained the following notice:

[Extract from General Order.]

Private W. E. KIRBER(?), of Co. A, having violated his pledge to return on the expiration of his furlough, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from further duty, and will not be allowed to rejoin his Company during their present term of service.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Scouts in Hagerstown—The Departure of Gen. Hooker—Rapid Marches of our Troops—Gen. Meade's Staff—Doings of the Rebel Cavalry—No Telegraphic Communication with Washington, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 29, 1863.

A party of Col. SHARPE's gallant scouts, only nine in number, headed by Sergt. M. W. KNAPP(?), dashed into Hagerstown this morning, in the very rear of the enemy, and captured ten prisoners and a large rebel mail, which was on its way from the South to LEE's army.

Gen. HOOKER, accompanied by Maj. LAWRENCE and Capt. RUSSELL, his two personal Aids, left Frederick at noon, to-day, having been delayed by supposed trouble on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His departure was entirely private.

The day has been wet and the roads heavy, but the troops are performing great feats of marching. They press forward with great vigor. When the history of this march is written people will be startled by the feats of endurance which our troops daily sustain.

I am very happy to say that the retirement of Gen. HOOKER has involved no material delay in the movement of the army. *Gen. MEADE steps in vigorously,* and applies himself with great energy to the task before him.

The entire Staff, save Gen. HOOKER's personal Aids, remains as heretofore for the present. Gen. MEADE adds three Aids, however, in the persons of Maj. BIDDLE and Capts. JAY and MEADE.

I should not be surprised if a great battle is fought on the Fourth of July, possibly sooner.

This is the important week of the war.

The Army of the Potomac will do its duty.

MIDDLEBURGH, CARROLL CO., MD., Tuesday, June 30.

The presumption here is that the public are having a nice little excitement over the doings of the rebel cavalry in the rear of Washington. As that point is not exactly in my department, I cannot give you the particulars about the rampaging rebels down in that vicinity. We heard last evening that the rebel cavalry moving toward Annapolis, had struck and destroyed the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Laurel Factory, sixteen miles north of Washington. Where they went to from that point we have not fully learned, but an impression prevails that they steered for Ellicott's Mills on the main line, only ten miles distant by pike from Baltimore, and about fifteen by railroad.

Washington, we know, is not in telegraphic communication with us, and the only railroad in operation to-day is the Western Maryland Railroad, from Union Bridge to Baltimore. I sent a special messenger by that last evening, and he arrived in Baltimore safely.

The Frederick Road was not in operation. The regular morning train from *Frederick*, as also the special train with Gen. HOOKER, Gen. MARSTON(?), Col. HARRIS and others, were delayed at Monocacy Junction until after 12 o'clock, and I do not know that they left then. The telegraph line was not in operation and the road was being reconnoitered by a couple of engines, but with what success I did not learn.

The fact that Washington is absolutely cut off excites little sympathy in this army. If NERO could fiddle while Rome was burning, it is believed he finds his counterpart in the Commander-in-Chief, who cut back(?) the Army of the Potomac while the rebels are positively knocking at his own doors.

We have very little information from the enemy. The great distance between the two armies, and the rapid movement of both, have tended to lessen reports from the enemy. We shall, however, have definite information from the enemy in a day or two, and possibly a battle by the close of the week.

I am indebted to Capt. DAHLGREN, formerly of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, but now volunteer aid to Gen. PLEASANTON, for late Richmond and Charleston papers, which I forward herewith.

The dash into Hagerstown, yesterday, by Sergeant CLINE and eight scouts, was a very daring thing. They took more prisoners than they had men in their own party.

The public may be laboring under excitement now, because of recent bold movements of the enemy; but by the close of the week, if signs and plans do not fail, there will be cause for far greater perturbation of the public pulse. We all hope it may beat freer with the tidings of victory.

LATER.

TUESDAY, June 30—10 A. M.

The Western Maryland Railroad is also stopped, and the Army of the Potomac is without either telegraphic or railroad communication with Washington, or any other point. Blissful moment.

Rumors of a fight at Westminster prevailed last evening, but they proved to have been induced by the advance of our cavalry, some of them being taken for rebels by the citizens.

A few Baltimore papers of Monday have reached us, giving accounts of the rapid advance of the enemy along the Southern border of Pennsylvania, and the interruption of the Northern Central Railroad at York and Wrightsville. These things excite lively comment among the troops, and sharpen their appetites for the coming contest. We earnestly hope they *will not fail to cross the Susquehanna and move on* Philadelphia.

I sent a TIMES messenger by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Frederick yesterday, but I am not at all sure that he got through. He had a full account of Gen. HOOKER's removal, and the causes thereof. I send another to-day through the country on horseback, and hope he will not fail. Communications are decidedly precarious.

If it will assure the public at all, I can say that the Army of the Potomac is in good position, full of spirit, and nerving itself for the great work before it. A feeling, based upon what *it can do*, pervades the army—that the time has now come for a change of the scene from defeat to victory.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Knowledge of Gen. Foster's Movements—Patriotism of the Nine Months' Men.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, June 27, via FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 30.

The Wilmington *Journal* gives full accounts of our movements here, naming the regiments that were departing, and giving their destination before anything had been sent North about it for publication.

The *Journal* thinks that the remarkable celerity of Gen. FOSTER's movements is a just cause for grave apprehension, and says he is the nimble antelope that will step into Richmond, while the Confederates are napping, unless he is well watched.

Though the time of the nine months' men in the Department of North Carolina had about expired, they cheerfully volunteered to serve during the present emergency, however long it might last.

NEWS FROM BERMUDA.

The Rebel Steamer Lady Davis and other Blockade Runners—Arrival of Vallandigham.

We have the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of June 23.

The rebel steamer *Lady Davis* arrived at St. Georges on the 23d from Wilmington. She is reported to belong to the rebel Government, and to have brought important dispatches from that Government to the British Government.

There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 15th. Two of them left in company with the *Lady Davis*, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out of Wilmington. The *Lady Davis* was formerly the *Cornubia*.

The steamer *Harriet Pinckney* had arrived from England and the *Lord Clyde* had cleared for Nassau.

The steamer *Merion*(?), from Nassau, bound to England, had called for coal, but not being able to get supplied she proceeded to Halifax.

A line of steamers is about to be established between Bermuda and Liverpool.

The *Gazette* says:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—This gentleman, who has caused so much excitement in the Northern States, and who was banished to the Southern States for a stated period, arrived here in the Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, from Wilmington, on Saturday last. It is reported that Mr. V. is on his way to Canada, and there to await coming events.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, June 15, schooner *E. A. Willard*(?), Coaks(?), Bangor.

GEN. ROSECRANS' MARCH.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Manœuvres and Counter-Manœuvres of the Two Armies.

The Fighting at Hoover's Gap and Other Points.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

ESTIMATED FORCE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

PROSPECTS OF ACTION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, In Bivouac at "Big Spring Branch," on Murfreesboro and Manchester Pike, 8 miles southeast of Murfreesboro, Thursday, June 25, 1863.

I fear that no map which you either have access to or can publish will enable you to fix the point at which headquarters are now established, and which I have localized as best I can in the heading of this letter.

The army had barely got into motion yesterday morning when a warm, soaking harvest rain began to fall. We had hoped that it might clear up by the time we should start in the afternoon, but our hopes were vain. It poured and pelted all the afternoon and evening, and our ride from Murfreesboro to this point was amid rain and mud. The road on which we were moving was the route assigned to the centre column—Gen. THOMAS' corps—namely, the Murfreesboro and Manchester Turnpike; and we passed on our way the teams, and trains, and artillery, and the hearty fellows trudging along with their rubber blankets wrapt round their shoulders and muskets. The General and Staff found shelter on the balcony of the solitary house at this point, and here we waited till well on toward midnight before the wagons came up, and with them our tents, our blankets and our supper.

Courier-lines were by-and-bye established; orderlies and messengers came in from the several commanders, and it became possible to take a general view of the result of the day's operations.

The column of the right, commanded by Gen. McCOOK, moved down by the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville road, skirmishing commencing about six miles south of Murfreesboro, at the point where our outer vedettes have been posted. JOHNSON's division had the advance, and drove the rebels handsomely till well on *in the afternoon, when we had pushed them back to* "Liberty Gap," twelve miles south of Murfreesboro. Liberty Gap is an opening through one of those isolated sporadic knobs which form the western outposts of the great East Tennessee range. It is an excellent point for defence, and we had expected that the rebels would make a stand here and contest the pass. We were not disappointed. JOHNSON found the force strongly posted, with artillery at commanding positions. He drove them, however, and with nightfall succeeded in holding the outer rim of the Gap.

HARDEE's corps of BRAGG's army seems to have had the advance, and covering the whole front of the rebel line, as we found his troops opposite our right, centre and left.

The force in the vicinity of Liberty Gap consisted of about 800 Arkansas troops, and at the time of our advance they were out harvesting.

JOHNSON's loss in the day's running fight was about 90 men in killed and wounded. We lost no prisoners. I have no information of the rebel loss, but we took about twenty prisoners, who were eager to be taken, and thinking that our advance was only a *slight demonstration, were anxious to be taken to the* rear lest they should be recaptured.

The flank of our extreme right was covered by MITCHELL's division of cavalry, who moved out on Salem and Versailles, threatening Middleton.

Our centre, composed of THOMAS' corps, moved out by the same road which I have indicated as our line of advance. He found no enemy up to the point where headquarters are now established. Eight miles in advance of this point we met another of those spurs of highland, the opening through which is called "Hoover's Gap." Some distance this side of that point, REYNOLDS' division, which had the advance, encountered the enemy, who were prepared to contest this pass also. By night he had succeeded in pushing the enemy back and into the Gap, which is three miles long. He had penetrated it for about a mile, holding the first ridge and commanding the road which crosses the middle of the Gap.

You will observe that the knob through which Hoover's Gap passes is about four miles east of that through which Liberty Gap passes. The interval is covered by a kind of natural curtain. There is, therefore, no danger of the enemy penetrating between our right and centre.

In this centre we had a slight loss, and we succeeded in taking about thirty prisoners. CRITTENDEN moved still further to our left, and last night established his headquarters at Bradyville.

Such was the situation last night. Operations were resumed early this morning along the whole line, but we have as yet no reports of operations.

It continued to rain all last night, and this forenoon up to the present hour of writing, (11 A. M.,) the rain still continues.

I regret not to be able to enter into the strategic relations of this march of manœuvre, but the mail agent waits while I write.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, BIG SPRING CREEK, Friday, June 26, 1863.

I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The third day of the advance of the Army of the Cumberland finds us at about midway of the interval between the positions lately held by the two forces, whose headquarters have been respectively at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville. Our front sweeps across a stretch of fifteen miles from Liberty Gap, where our right rests, to Lumley's Station, where our left rests. Beyond these, on either side, our cavalry sweep a swath on flank and front.

Although the main front of the enemy has been along the line of the Duck River, they have yet held a secondary front up to within half a dozen miles of our position at Murfreesboro, the interval being held by forces of observation and occupation. These outposts of the enemy—the surf of the tide-wave—have been pushed steadily backward as we have pushed steadily forward, till at length they have found lodgement in the central group of mountain ridges (the outer sentinels of the great Cumberland range) through which the gorges, styled respectively Guy's Gap, Liberty Gap and Hoover's Gap, run. Backed on these strongholds they have turned at bay, and have for two days been able to prevent this army from debouching into the country southward.

It is barely possible that Gen. ROSECRANS was partly *consenting to their occupation of these points.* At least no very vigorous effort has been made to drive them out. The problem before this army at the outset of the campaign was not simply that of a march as rapid as possible on the shortest line between two given points, say Murfreesboro and Shelbyville. It was a much more difficult, more complicated, more hazardous task. Marches of manœuvre have this differentiating them from mere marches of concentration, that they have strategic bearings, and wield a great, often even a decisive, control over the issue before battle, or even without battle at all. It is necessary to manœuvre so as to deceive the enemy as to our real intentions—to make feints and demonstrations in various directions—while our real point of concentration lies in [illegible]. It will be plain to any one who will examine the map of this region, with an eye even slightly instructed in the military relations of topography—who will look at the position and line of retreat of the rebels—*that our only hope of bringing on a decisive engagement was to manœuvre so as to flank the rebel right by a turning movement on* Tullahoma.

The army has now reached that point, where it is within easy communicating distance, and whence it can depart to execute the ultimate design of the commanding General. The passage of the Gaps, whether they shall be carried by assault, or be turned by making detours, is, therefore, only a secondary question. The main issue being settled, the other will be of comparatively easy execution; and the advance is down on the programme for to-day.

Viewed in its whole scope, the movement of the army has, thus far certainly, been attended with remarkable success. There *is* good evidence to show that the advance—if not the mere fact of the advance, which of course the rebels are constantly expecting, yet its direction and development thus far—has taken the enemy by surprise, and it is evident that BRAGG does not yet penetrate the real nature of the movement. He appears to be massing on our right, with a view of covering Shelbyville, while we are massing *on his right,* with the design of seizing Tullahoma and the Chattanooga Railroad. The plan of Gen. ROSECRANS is no less bold than to place his army on the rear of BRAGG's, compelling him to change front and fight a battle with his back to the Duck, and we between him and his line of retreat.

In manœuvres of this kind, however, everything depends on rapidity of movement, for all offensive operations must perforce be either on the front or one of the flanks. Of course, if any considerable time is allowed, the adversary has time to recover his surprise, test by reconnoissance which is feint and which is reality, and make his dispositions accordingly. When an advance is once fairly begun, a point is presently reached where the commander must clearly settle his ultimate object and the means by which he proposes to accomplish it; and when once determined, he cannot move too rapidly on its execution. I have seen more than one campaign fail by a want of decision and vigor at this critical point.

In our own case this delay, which has lasted now for two days, has been unavoidable, first because it was necessary that the right and left wings, after making their detours and unmasking the gaps, should concentrate on the centre for the purpose of making the final march in union; and then because these operations have been retarded by the rain which has been falling almost continuously ever since we started out. The three main roads on which the three great columns are moving southward are excellent pikes, and are little injured by the rain; but the country roads connecting these, and by which the wings have to move on the centre are greatly cut up and all movement is exceedingly slow and toilsome. To-day will, we hope, however, see the columns through the gaps, and massed for the final march.

The statements of the rebel prisoners with respect to the positions of their forces are necessarily conflicting at a time when there is movement over the entire theatre of operations. But, with respect to the total strength of BRAGG's army, the statements we get are encouraging if they can be relied on. An intelligent Arkansas Lieutenant puts their entire force before us at thirty-five thousand in all arms. He acknowledges the transfer of portions of the army to Mississippi, but says the deduction has been partly made up from reinforcements elsewhere. Gens. CLAYTON and CHURCHILL, he says, with five thousand men, joined BRAGG from Mobile a fortnight ago. Gen. POLK, with his command, has been engaged at Tullahoma, erecting fortifications which, if completed, would be of great strength. We will be likely to disturb the benevolent designs of the Right Reverend General.

If we shall be successful in the turning movement on the rebel right wing, the intelligence we receive from Gen. BURNSIDE of the operations of CARTER's cavalry force on the railroad of East Tennessee—and which you also have doubtless received and published—is of immense importance. It appears that Col. SAUNDERS destroyed the *Richmond and Chattanooga* Railroad all the way from Lenoir to Knoxville, tearing up the rails and destroying three bridges. The *first of these, Slatebridge,* is 322 feet long; the second, Strawberry Plains Bridge, 160 feet long; the third, Mossy Creek Bridge, is 325 feet long. If the destruction has been as complete as official authority represents, it will be impossible for the rebels to use this great artery of communication between their forces in the centre zone and those in the left zone. Of course it cuts off BRAGG from all hope of reinforcements from Virginia. If then we shall be able to bring the rebel force to battle, it will, certainly make the chances of decisive action much brighter than they have yet been.

We can now enter into some details of movements on the right, centre and left.

II.

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT WING.

In my yesterday's letter I mentioned the general scene of MITCHELL's operations, who, with his division of cavalry, has been operating on the extreme right of our right wing. As his operations have been on a field removed from us here by fifteen or twenty miles, it was, of course, impossible for me to give any details. But reports which come in from the chief of cavalry, show that his work of Wednesday and Thursday was spirited and successful in the highest degree. He left TRIUNE at 8 A. M. of Wednesday—struck the rebel pickets half a mile south of Eagleville, and continued heavy skirmishing, driving them to Rover, where he met the enemy in force. Here he formed a line of battle, pushing the enemy a quarter of a mile beyond the town. At this point the rebels opened with a battery of six guns, supported by a regiment and a battalion of infantry. Pressing on, however, he drove them to their rifle-pits within half a mile of Unionville. Twenty-seven horses were found killed, and the same number of men dead and wounded, at this point. Gen. MITCHELL received orders from the Chief of cavalry to attack Middleton. This he immediately proceeded to do, driving the enemy with loss of sixty horses. The rebels now took refuge in the houses, from which they fired on our approaching cavalry. A vigorous shelling, however, soon compelling them to evacuate a town which was presently in flames. Having achieved this handsome bit of work, he fell back, with his command, to [illegible]. Our entire loss in the expedition was twenty killed and wounded.

In the programme of operations on the right, it was arranged that Gen. GRANGER, with his force of reserves, should make vigorous demonstrations on the right of our right wing, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's attention in that direction. On Wednesday he had moved down as far as Fosterville, and yesterday he sent down Col. PARSONS(?), with his cavalry command, as far as *Guy Gap, on a reconnoissance. He found the enemy* at the Gap, with a battery of artillery and three or four regiments of infantry. It is a strong position, and can be turned only by a long detour.

The operations of Gen. McCOOK's column were confined yesterday to pushing the enemy through Liberty Gap. Early in the day the rebels came up through the gap evidently for the purpose of feeling our line. Having become somewhat troublesome, Gen. JOHNSON, with his division, had permission to make the attack. This he did in good style, pushing the rebels clear through the gap, the whole length and both openings of which we now hold. Our loss in this encounter is fifty killed and wounded; and among the mortally wounded is Col. MILLER, a valuable brigade commander.

III.

OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRE COLUMN.

Yesterday afternoon I accompanied Gen. GARFIELD, the Chief of Staff, to the extreme advance of our column on this road, ten miles south of headquarters. We found Gen. THOMAS' corps holding Hoover's Gap, almost up to its end, which was still occupied by the rebels.

The gap is three miles in length—the opening being from two hundred yards to half a mile in width. Near the southern end of the gap it is crossed laterally by a small stream named Garrison Fork, which bisects the ridge, thus forming two knobs on the southern extremity of the ridge. When the advance of Gen. THOMAS pushed the rebels through the gap, they took up position here, and they have been able to retain it up to the present time. They thus prevent our troops from debouching, and have been able to arrest the advance of the centre column for two days.

The driving of the enemy through Hoover's Gap—performed by WILDER's brigade of mounted infantry, which had the advance of THOMAS' command—is the most spirited and successful bit of work that has been done since the present campaign began. The whole length of the pass is marked by positions admirably fitted for a vigorous defence, and it was further strengthened by rifle-pits and works. About half-way through, the rebels had a couple of well-made lunettes, flanking the road on each side. WILDER, however, got the rebels handsomely on the run, and he chased them vigorously almost to the end of the gap where Garrison Fork crosses. At this point a road strikes off to Fairfield. This portion of the enemy's front was held by STUART's division—composed of the brigades of BATES, BRAGG(?) and JOHNSON—the force being posted at Fairfield, on the Fairfield road up to the gap and the gap itself.

The advance of the centre corps seems to have taken the rebels quite as much by surprise as that of the flanks. When we came up the rebel force was having a gala time, and that portion which was on the Fairfield road, near the gap, was holding a review. The apparition of WILDER brought them promptly to think of more serious business. The long roll was forthwith sounded, and the rebels hastily massed to meet our advance. On coming into action, the *mounted infantry, as you know, are wont to dismount,* the horses of each set of four being held by the fourth man, while the others form to engage the enemy. The rebels greatly outnumbered WILDER's force, for he had pushed on half a dozen miles beyond the head of the column; but he boldly engaged them. While thus employed the rebels sent a column round on his right, with a view to make a turning movement on that flank. They were able to come round under cover of a ridge, but WILDER had detected the movement, and detached one of his regiments to check it. Both forces, in fact, were ascending opposite slopes of the hill at the same time, and had come to very close quarters before encountering each other. The rebels had all the advantage of position and of powerful supports to fall back upon; but our men had the advantage in arms. The mounted infantry are armed with the Spencer rifle, a breech loader, which enables them to fire with great rapidity. For example, after the first mutual volley, our men were able to fire twice while the rebels were loading—an *operation very demoralizing to the rebel mind.* They got a severe punishing. In the meantime the enemy *had sent another force to attempt a flank movement,* by making a greater detour. WILDER, finding himself thus endangered, fell back on the infantry—the head of the column having by this time reached the entrance of the gap. REYNOLDS' division, of THOMAS' corps, having come to his assistance, the rebels were again chased back.

The loss to the enemy in this gallant little brush was quite heavy. We found twenty-three of their dead on the field. Others they had carried off. Their wounded numbered between two and three hundred, and we took fifty prisoners. In addition, we got a train *of nine wagons,* which we burnt. Our own loss was ten killed and about twenty wounded.

Little was done by the centre corps than hold the position in Hoover's Gap gained on Wednesday, as above described. The rebels continued, and up to the hour of writing continue, to hold the southern extremity of the Gap. Brisk firing was kept up during the day on the skirmish line, and our advance batteries were engaged with the rebel artillery. The enemy has on this position twelve guns, two of which, however, we succeeded in dismounting, and, by "pegging away at them," have compelled the enemy to shift them from point to point.

It would probably not have been a very difficult task to have by a vigorous assault in force, compelled the rebels to abandon this position. The plans of the commanding General have, however, limited Gen. THOMAS to holding the gap until the movements of McCOOK and CRITTENDEN become more developed.

And it was in fact to counsel with Gen. THOMAS (in whose sound, sagacious judgment Gen. ROSECRANS places much confidence,) touching a proposed strategic manœuvre of the three corps, that the Chief of Staff rode out to the front.

Orders were sent out early this (Friday) morning to Gen. THOMAS to carry the head of the gap, and although we have as yet no reports from him, Gen. ROSECRANS is of the opinion that he has taken it. If so the rebels must have abandoned the position during the night, as we have heard no firing at the front (distant ten miles) this morning. The next position which the rebels will take up on the Manchester Pike, will probably be at "Matt's Hollow," about four miles beyond Hoover's Gap. This is a very narrow defile—so narrow in fact as to be a mere cañon. The rebels have rifle-pits and earthworks at its head, and will be able to make it a strong *tête-de-pont.* The probability is that Col. WILDER will make a detour, coming in on the southern opening of the defile, and if the rebels remain in it they will be apt to find themselves "corraled."

IV.

OPERATIONS OF THE LEFT WING.

With the exception of slight outpost skirmishing, Gen. CRITTENDEN's command has met with no resistance on its march. The bad condition of the roads has, however, retarded his progress so much that he is full a day's march behind where he should have been. His headquarters are at Lumley's Station, but portions of his troops are still back at Bradyville.

While I write the tents at headquarters here are being struck, and we move to Beech Grove, ten miles south.

W. SWINTON.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the China at this Port and of the North American at Portland.

The Correspondence Between Messrs. Conway and Mason.

More About the Anglo-Rebel Steamers.

Lord Palmerston on English Foreign Relations.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Slidell in Conference.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard mail-steamer China, Capt. Anderson, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 20th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st June, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The North American, from Liverpool on the 18th, and Londonderry on the 19th, passed Father Point at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

It was reported that the Galway contract had at length been signed.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The News—Gen. Grant a Hero—The Civil War in the North—Northern Traitors—The North to be Invaded—No Quarter—France in Texas—More Alabamas—London Gayeties.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13, 1863.

The news of the taking of Vicksburgh has not been confirmed. The steamer that arrived last night, with news to the 3d inst., leaves us still in suspense, but with the probability pretty strong that we shall hear of the surrender of both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson by the next arrival. A place besieged is a place taken, unless the siege can be raised by a stronger force of the enemy.

The operations of Gen. GRANT on the Lower Mississippi have extorted the unwilling admiration of the English Press. They admit that he has shown extraordinary ability, enterprise and activity. They hope that JOHNSTON may be able to gather a sufficient force to defeat him, but it is an even bet in London, to-day, that Vicksburgh has fallen. Confederate stock rules lower, and the Manchester cotton dealers are not so sanguine as they were a fortnight ago.

The exilement of VALLANDIGHAM, whatever may be thought of it as a matter of policy, cannot be considered an act of injustice. He has done more injury to the Union cause at home and abroad than a whole division of the rebel army. Why should he, or any man, be permitted to fight against the Government on Northern ground? The suppression of a newspaper in Chicago is chronicled as something extraordinary. Why, the war began two years ago with the suppression or enforced change of tone of scores of newspapers. After two years, is there less a need of unity in the North? Talk of terrorism! What is war but a great terror? It must be a terror to all the enemies of the Government—the actual ruling power—wherever that may be.

There is another reason why the laws of war—I do not mean in the technical sense, but in a higher and more real one—should be enforced wherever the Government has power to enforce them. It is that I foresee that the successes of the National troops on the Mississippi will necessitate an attempt, on the part of the South, to carry the war into Pennsylvania, and perhaps into Ohio. There have been stranger things than that rebel cannon should be seen and heard on the heights of West Hoboken. If I am not mistaken, it was the preparation for such a movement that left Gen. PEMBERTON so weak in Mississippi, and that made it so difficult for Gen. JOHNSTON to gather forces for his aid. DAVIS and LEE have been prudent—far too prudent to satisfy the Southern people up to this time. It is time for them to risk something. I am confident that before a month is past there will be a great effort made to carry the war into the Free States. It is to grow more fierce; fuller of revenge. I think the Southerners will carry out their threats respecting the officers of colored regiments, and other worse threats.

The news of the capture of Puebla, and the surrender of ORTEGA's army, stated at 18,000, came to Paris just in time for the Emperor, who had been defeated in the Paris elections. But now comes the question—what next? Will it be Poland? Will it be America? Poland seems hopeless. If France moves in the matter, beyond diplomatic action, there is a jealousy that she will act for her own aggrandisement. She will move forward her frontier to the Rhine, but stop far short of securing the independence of Poland.

There is a curious item of news, to-day, about Texas, viz.: That old SAM HOUSTON is advocating the separate independence of that State under a French Protectorate. If this news is true, it confirms some former rumors of French intrigue in that quarter. Would it be strange if France, having conquered Mexico, should wish to re-attach to that Republic one of its ancient provinces? Probably the Emperor could not find a vainer, weaker, more ambitious tool for the purpose than SAM HOUSTON. Texas is just the cotton field France needs. Cut off from the Southern Confederacy, by the opening of the Mississippi, it might fall under French protection, unless a force were sent to occupy it on the part of the National Government.

Mr. ROEBUCK is not in a hurry about his motion for recognition. Mr. MASON has returned from Paris, but I am not informed of the result of his visit. It is not improbable that Texas may be the price demanded for French recognition. I have reason to know that the Emperor is very well posted respecting that country. When in Galveston, a few years ago, I met a distinguished Frenchman, well known to the Emperor, and who was well qualified to give him every information. The French Consul at Galveston was also a very accomplished man, and was about to return to France. There are many French settlers in Texas, who would not object to a political union with the Empire, which to Frenchmen everywhere is the centre of civilization and happiness.

The steamer *Japan*, with its name changed to *Virginia*, has been heard from, capturing American vessels off the Cape de Verde Islands. If I am not much mistaken it will not be long before you hear of the splendid and fast steamer that left here about two weeks ago, as everybody believes, on the same mission. The indefatigable Capt. BULLOCH has just got another small steamer ready in the Clyde. She made her trial trip a few days ago, and an account of her was sent to Mr. ADAMS. He communicated this information to the Government, and a Commissioner was sent to examine her. The Commissioner found a jewel of a steamer, but not a sign of her being a war-steamer, so there is nothing to hinder her going off any day, taking on board her armament, and following in the track of the *Alabama* and *Florida*. And, as there is no way to hinder it, this predatory fleet will increase until every sea will be infested with these freebooters, strong enough to burn helpless merchantmen, and fast enough to escape from men-of-war sent to capture them.

London has fairly gone out of mourning. The Queen has appeared several times in public, to the great joy of her loyal subjects. Whole columns of the papers are filled with accounts of the receptions and balls of the nobility. ALMACKS has been revived. The beautiful Princess of Wales has danced with the Lord Mayor of London. The Prince has been made a merchant tailor as well as a fishmonger. At the balls of the aristocracy the company begins to arrive at 11 o'clock P. M., and continues to arrive till 1 A. M. London is so full, and the number that must be invited is so large, that the mansions of the nobility cannot hold their guests, who get as far as the doors and then drive away again.

Mr. DICKENS gave his last reading for the season last night, to such a crowd that ladies had to be taken from the room, and hundreds could not get admittance. Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT have retired from the stage, temporarily, I presume, pending the new trial of the Jodrell scandal. Mrs. [illegible] is wanted as a witness. The papers announce the arrival of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who, it is expected, will render important aid to the National cause. That aid, however, must be limited by the fact that no dissenter is likely to reach the higher classes in England. Then those who sympathize with the North care only for one question—Abolition. They would go for the South just as strongly if the South would free the negroes. But it matters little, if you open the Mississippi, beat Gen. LEE, and take Richmond. Northern victories will do more than the eulogium of a thousand Beechers. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

M. D. CONWAY vs. J. M. MASON.

The following correspondence has been referred to briefly. It appeared originally in the *Times*, to which Mr. MASON sent it for publication:

AUBREY-HOUSE, NOTTING-HILL, LONDON, W., June 10, 1863.

SIR: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading Anti-Slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country:

If the States calling themselves "The Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable, then the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed, at your early convenience, whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, June 11, 1863.

SIR: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet, you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself.

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING-HILL, W., June 16, 1863.

SIR: Your note of the 11th has been received.

I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made, I have concluded that it was best to write out to America, and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall then address you again on the subject.

I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, June 17, 1863.

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday.

You need not write to America to "obtain the evidence" of your right to treat on the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you presented it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day, that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country, a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, instruct the Government and the so-called "loyal men" there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the leading Anti-Slavery men in America are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a restoration of peace and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the North States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and as since they hold the balance of power will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relation to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

THE ANGLO-REBEL STEAMER, THE SOUTHERNER.

From the Liverpool Post, June 19.

The steamer *Southerner*, about which so much has been said and done at Hartlepool, has arrived in the Mersey. Externally, she fully bears out the rakish character that was given her there, being a low, sharp vessel, and one built expressly for speed. She has come round here to load for Nassau. The fact of her name, in the first place, her owners (Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co.) in the second, and her Captain (BULLOCH) an old Confederate, in the third, is quite sufficient to transfer the vigilance with which she was watched in the Tees to the Mersey.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 17.

It was stated yesterday—in a quarter likely to be well informed of the facts—that the trial in this case will commence in the Court of Exchequer, London, on Monday or Tuesday next, and that the evidence for the prosecution has been got up here by a private inquiry officer, who, it was stated, has been in the employment of the American Consul for several months past; and this officer, it was also stated, has the command and "drilling" of all the witnesses in Liverpool who are to be examined in the case. It was further stated that the authorities, on the part of the prosecution, would not produce any of the detective officers of this town who were engaged in the original inquiry that took place here. We do not vouch for the strict accuracy of the above, but give it as a rumor, emanating from a quarter well informed on the whole affair.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE TIMES ON FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE MEETING.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the Peace meeting recently held at New-York, under the auspices of FERNANDO WOOD and others. The *Times* sees in the meeting some reason for thinking the civil war may be touching its close; but, at the same time, admits that it is a very doubtful question. It remarks that if the meeting should prove influential enough to liberate opinion, we may, perhaps, wonder six weeks hence where the strength of the war party could ever have lain—just as in France, after the fall of Robespierre, people asked each other who could have been the Jacobins? There is everything except the uncertainty of American politics to make us regard such an event as probable. It would almost seem that the President himself would have no objection to peace if he knew how to reach it. Perhaps this meeting may show him the way. If an armistice were proclaimed, we believe that neither party would be in a hurry to renew the war, and the desire of peace would supply the two Governments with the strongest motive for devising [illegible] terms of separation.

MR. SPENCE REDIVIVUS.

Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, the financial agent of the Secessionists, has resumed his letters to the London *Times*. He contends that little or nothing has yet been effected in the work of subduing the South, expatiates on what the Southerners have done in the field, and asserts that a state of exhaustion is likely to be more damaging to the North than the South. He predicts a gloomy prospect for the North if the struggle is allowed to go on for another year.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 18.

We understand that Rev. JOHN MASSIE, of London, and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, of St. Paul's, Westminster, have been appointed a deputation to the United States, to convey the address to ministers of all Christian denominations in America, adopted by the recent Anti-Slavery Conference. Mr. RYLANCE sailed on the 10th inst., in the *City of New-York*, and Dr. MASSIE follows, on the 17th, in the *Great Eastern*. They also carry a letter from Mr. THOMAS B. POTTER to President LINCOLN, inclosing reports of the Anti-Slavery Conference and public meeting in the Free Trade Hall, on the 3d inst., and copies of the French pastors' address and English reply.

A REQUISITION ON THE LORD MAYOR.

A requisition to the Lord Mayor was in course of signature in the City of London, urging his Lordship to call and preside over a public meeting to petition Parliament to promote the restoration of peace in America.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

POLISH AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on the 18th ult., Mr. W. G. FENTON gave notice that he should move an amendment to Mr. HENNESSY's projected motion with respect to Poland, which would make the resolution read as follows: "That this House thanks Her Majesty for communicating the correspondence on the affairs of Poland, and learns with regret that the Emperor of Russia has persisted in violating the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, to which Great Britain, in concert with the other great Powers, was a party, and that this House earnestly prays Her Majesty to signify to the Emperor of Russia that, in consequence of the violation of the stipulations of this treaty, Great Britain is freed from the contract therein concluded."

THE SPITHEAD FORTIFICATIONS.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir M. PETO, said that Government would introduce a bill on the subject of a loan for fortifications, and he would then state its intentions with respect to the suspended forts at Spithead.

The bill making provision for the prosecution of public works in the manufacturing districts as a means of relieving the distress was debated at some length and finally passed to a second reading. The expediency of encouraging emigration was largely dwelt upon by some speakers.

Mr. COBDEN gave it as his opinion that the prospect of the next Winter is worse than the last for the poor operatives.

POLISH AFFAIRS AGAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, Lord [illegible] called attention to the murderous state of affairs in Poland, and expressed his doubts of diplomacy being able to accomplish a satisfactory solution.

Earl RUSSELL said in a short time he should be able to lay further papers on the table. On the 17th England, France and Austria sent their new diplomatic notes to St. Petersburgh.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH incidentally remarked that he was afraid [illegible] civil war both in Europe and America.

THE RUPTURE WITH BRAZIL.

The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the rupture with Brazil, and thought it more serious than generally supposed. He found fault with the proceedings of Government in the matter.

Earl RUSSELL defended his course, and stated that the only principle on which Government had acted was, that it was the duty of a foreign Government to protect the subjects of another State within their jurisdiction.

Lord CHELMSFORD argued that the proceedings of the Government had been unjustifiable.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on the 19th were unimportant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Windsor Castle on a friendly visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The trial trips of the magnificent new iron-plated frigate *Royal Oak* had been concluded with an almost unparalleled degree of success, both in her steaming and steering qualifications.

Prince ALFRED is gazetted as a Knight of the Garter.

The steam fire engine "Manhattan," which arrived from New-York per *Great Eastern*, along with a delegation from the New-York Fire Department, was to be exhibited in Liverpool on the day the *China* sailed. It was to go thence to the Crystal Palace, London.

LORD PALMERSTON ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On Wednesday evening, June 17, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand banquet to Lord PALMERSTON and Her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion House, where a large and distinguished company were invited to do them honor. In responding to the toast of the evening, Lord PALMERSTON said: "I may congratulate you upon the healthful and prosperous condition of the commercial interests of the country. (Cheers.) In human affairs there are difficulties which appear greater at a distance than when they are boldly faced and when we approach nearer to meet them. For many years it was supposed that if any event, political or physical, should deprive this country of that staple of its industry—cotton—ruin, bankruptcy, desolation would be the inevitable consequence. The difficulty has come. That calamity has fallen upon us. We have survived it; and although I do not mean to deny that in parts of the country, and with regard to large portions of our manufacturing and commercial industry it has been accompanied by great and severe distress, yet taking the nation at large we are happy to find that general industry and commerce have not suffered, that our commerce has sustained scarcely any diminution—and that in spite of that calamity the revenue of the country has been in a prosperous and healthy condition, enabling the Government to propose important and great reductions of taxation. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, prosperity, national prosperity and commercial prosperity, depend greatly on the continuance of peace; and although there may be questions pending which are of a grave character, yet I trust we may flatter ourselves that these questions are susceptible of friendly, satisfactory, and peaceful solution by the means of negotiation instead of by the appeal to arms. (Cheers.) This country may boast that its relations with all the other nations of Europe, and I will say, too, of America, in spite of little outpourings of sentiment not so friendly—(cheers)—we may boast that our relations with the other nations of the world are friendly, and there are two Powers upon whose friendship and understanding [illegible] depend the questions of peace or of disturbance in Europe—I mean England and France. (Cheers.) I am happy to say that on all those great questions upon which the issues of peace and war depend, whether in the far West or in the distant East, there exists between the Governments of England and France the most frank and honorable concert. (Loud cheers.) The great interests of these two important countries must be identical, and the Governments of both are sufficiently enlightened to know that those interests lie in the same direction; and if any pledge were required of the friendly disposition which animates the Emperor of the French, I would point to my honorable and distinguished friend on my left, Baron GROS, the French Ambassador—(cheers)—a man who has had much intercourse in many parts of the world with British diplomatists, and whose intercourse has invariably been of the most friendly character, honorable to his country and courteous and friendly to his allies. (Loud cheers.) I hold, my lords and gentlemen, that the presence of Baron GROS, as representing the Emperor of the French in London, is a pledge of the sincerity of the alliance between the two countries. (Cheers.) I trust that there are no clouds on the horizon which may not vanish and melt away into thin air, and whatever questions may still be pending—and I don't dissemble that there are questions of great importance pending—I hope negotiations, conducted upon the principles of justice and of right, may lead those questions to a happy solution, and that nothing may occur to retard that progress of civilization, of industry, of art, and of intelligence which, I trust, the nations of the earth are destined uninterruptedly to follow. (Cheers.)

THE DISCOVERERS OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE—ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. SPEKE AND GRANT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Correspondence of the London News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

The *Pera* has arrived with Capts. SPEKE and GRANT, the discoverers of the source of the Nile. Both gentlemen have nearly recovered from the frightful hardships they have undergone during the last three years. They are tall, well-knit men, and well qualified for African traveling. Capt. GRANT suffered much from fever; but he now seems the healthiest of the two. He only experiences pains now from old wounds, having lost part of his hand at the siege of Lucknow. Capt. SPEKE suffered in Africa from a disease in one of his lungs. They describe the countries through which they have passed as marvelously fertile, and they saw large accumulations of ivory on their route; they have brought home the horns and skull of a gigantic buffalo which they shot near the Equator; they saw cotton and every tropical product growing with great luxuriance. They have examined the Mountains of the Moon, and found them to be clusters of hills over whose sides torrents of rain flow into the Lake Nyanza, the fountain of the Nile, and cause the periodical flow of that river. They also [illegible] north and south of the Equator, but comparatively of no great magnitude. Although Capt. SPEKE had previously visited the Lake Nyanza, he had great difficulty in reaching it this time. They were frequently robbed of everything by the barbarous people whom they have encountered during their travels. Some of their Zanzibar guides would not share the hardships of the travelers, and turned back; but a number remained faithful, and accompanied the Englishmen as far as Cairo, where their photographs were taken and have been brought to England; they are nearly naked, and are gigantic looking savages of various tribes. As soon as the *Pera* arrived here the Consul at Zanzibar and a number of gentlemen went on board to welcome the distinguished travelers and congratulate them on the discoveries they had made and the fame they had achieved. The Custom-house authorities here were instructed by Earl RUSSELL to pass their baggage free, and afford every facility for the travelers to proceed to London.

Before they left Southampton the Mayor, F. PERKINS, Esq., and a number of gentlemen, had an interview with them at the station. His worship addressed them in a few appropriate words of welcome.

The distinguished travelers replied to the welcome with deep emotion. They expressed their gratitude for the welcome they had received from Englishmen and the representatives of such an important town as Southampton, and gave some interesting particulars of their travels. They described the magnificent countries they had passed through. The places that had been marked on the maps of equatorial Africa as deserts they had found reveling in exuberant vegetation. They had brought home beautiful specimens of some of the wonders they had seen. The great drawback in trade with the natives [illegible] in which they had dwelt was the fear and suspicion of the inhabitants. In three years they had traversed 2,000 miles in a straight line. They had gone round the great lake, the source of the Nile, one which was 150 miles broad. They had often, from delays and opposition, only been able to make headway about a mile a day, but by perseverance they had overcome all difficulties.

The Mayor invited them to a banquet, which he declared would show them the estimation in which the people of Southampton held them for solving the great geographical problem as to the source of that sacred river which had engaged the attention of Kings and conquerors from the remotest ages. Capts. SPEKE and GRANT, however, regretted that their immediate engagements would prevent them from accepting the proffered hospitality of the Mayor, but they intimated that they would embrace the first opportunity to again visit Southampton. They made some humorous remarks on the extent of their baggage. They had a few boxes of specimens, but their "carpet" bags consisted of two untanned sheep skins. They had lost everything amidst the perils they had encountered. They had passed through those distant and gloomy shades described by the poet, and heard and seen the

Calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names
On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses.

They left for London by the 11¼ A. M. train.

FRANCE.

The King of Sweden had added his congratulations upon the fall of Puebla, to those of the various other Sovereigns already reported.

The rumor that M. SARTIGES, the French Ambassador at Turin, and M. TALLEYRAND, Ambassador at Brussels, are about to request leave of absence from their diplomatic posts, is unfounded.

The harvest in the extreme south of France had commenced under favorable conditions. The French corn markets were generally advancing.

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire was opened on the 18th. The following is a summary of the speech from the throne: The Emperor makes a satisfactory retrospect of the activity of the Reichsrath, and expresses a hope that Transylvania will also shortly take part in its deliberation. His Majesty continues: The Reichsrath closed its first session under the blessings of peace, which the Government will endeavor to maintain undisturbed. Thanks to the liberal institutions of the Empire, its material and intellectual life is everywhere being rapidly developed, and its influence and position as a Great Power continually becoming more and more satisfactory. The credit of the State and the public currency have most decidedly improved. It has been unnecessary to apply for any extraordinary credit during the current year. The budget, which will be submitted, has been prepared with a view to the greatest possible economy. The speech concludes by enumerating the various measures of local reforms which are to be brought forward.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament had been engaged in debating the general policy of the Government. Ministerial explanations were given, and confidence was expressed in the Emperor NAPOLEON's course, notwithstanding the continued occupation of Rome by France.

Gen. BIXIO advised the interruption of relations with France, who, while occupying Rome, does not prevent the organization of brigandage.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The diplomatic notes upon the Polish question addressed to Russia by the three Powers, were dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 18th.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes an article, reviewing the atrocities committed by the Russians in Poland, and declaring that no hopes can be entertained of any benefit arising from diplomacy. The writer calls upon France, in conjunction with other friendly nations, to intervene actively for the reestablishment of an independent Poland.

The insurrection was increasing in Volhynia, but the peasantry remained passive.

It is asserted that the Russian Government evinced a spirit of conciliation, and a desire to receive the notes of the three Powers favorably; but nevertheless, great preparations continued to be made at Cronstadt and other naval and military arsenals, and, according to some rumors, the Russian reply was likely to be unfavorable.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort, the Special Committee on the Affairs of Holstein brought in their report proposing that the Danish Government should be requested to withdraw its ordinance of the 30th of March. The Danish representative of the Diet handed in a protest against the report of the Committee. The proposal will be submitted to the vote of the Diet upon the 7th of July.

It is asserted that the British Government will be prepared to act with energy in case German troops march into Holstein, and France will act with Great Britain. A strong naval demonstration at the mouth of the Elbe is spoken of.

INDIA.

Calcutta letters of May 16, and Bombay May 24, have arrived.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India had sent out telegraphic orders to the Government of Bombay to fortify Bombay harbor without delay, and put it in a complete state of defence.

The experiment made with Peruvian cotton seed at Coimbatore in November last, has proved a failure. The plants appeared for a time healthy and promising, but were entirely destroyed by worms.

The cotton crop was pouring into the market at Bombay, but it will be impossible to bring in what is now in transit before the rains.

The prizes offered by the Bombay Government for cotton have had scarcely any effect, and the Government now states that the realization of good prices on the spot appears the best and most acceptable reward to the producer.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 21.

Forty to fifty guineas insurance premium was paid yesterday on the ship *Caledonia*, bound to Liverpool from Oporto, now several days overdue, having sailed on the 5th inst. She has five hundred head of cattle on board and a general cargo.

The ship *Dover Castle*, from Melbourne, has arrived off the coast with twenty-seven thousand ounces of gold.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening.

An influential deputation has waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the establishment of postal service between Australia and Panama.

Warlike rumors, arising out of the Polish question, are again prevalent in Paris. Several Russian papers fully anticipate war with France.

Mr. SLIDELL, the Envoy of the Confederate States, has had a very long conference with the Emperor of France. The Emperor sent for him, and had a private *tête-à-tête* with him at breakfast, and did not part with him until the Council of Ministers had assembled.

This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs by the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla.

The capture of [illegible] by Gen. MARQUEZ is officially announced.

LONDON, Sunday, June 21.

The Paris papers announce that with a view of facilitating commerce with Mexico, merchandise consigned to ports occupied by the French, and destined for the portions of the country in French occupation, shall only pay half of the import duty to which it is liable by the regular tariff.

CRACOW, Saturday, June 20.

[illegible], with 140 Polish insurgents, has cut his way through 800 Russians, by whom he was surrounded.

BOSAK and his followers have had a skirmish with a cavalry force at [illegible]. The losses on both sides were trifling. BOSAK was wounded.

The Cossacks of the Don are discontented, and intend to return to their own country, with the large quantity of booty they have obtained by pillage.

FRANKOWSKI, having recovered from his wounds, has been executed by the Russians at Lublin.

WM. [illegible] has been arrested at Leopol.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds are without variation. Consols closed on the 19th at 93@93¼, with a dull tone. In the discount market money was easy at 3¼@3½ for short bills.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £[illegible].

BARING BROS. & CO. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d. [illegible]

The same authority say of American Securities: Business has been very inactive this week. There are buyers of U. S. 6s at 70, and of the 5s at 64, and of Massachusetts 5s at 87; of Maryland at 72. There has been some improvement in the prices of Illinois Central shares, now quoted 24½@23½ discount, and of Erie shares, which are 61@61½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 20—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "In the early part of the week, and in fact, up to Thursday, any changes in the market were few and of little moment. The demand for American continued on the same limited scale as before, and the current qualities are only salable in retail lots, at fully ¼d. ℔ reduction. The business in Egyptian has been without any material change. Brazils were steady until Thursday, when some sales were made at ¼d. decline on [illegible] and [illegible], but Maranhams can scarcely be quoted more than ¼d. cheaper. Also the better qualities of Surats command the fully previous value, while in the middling and lower descriptions the buyer has occasionally an advantage of ¼d. ℔ ℔. China, Bengal and Scinde are also each somewhat lower. The sales of the week add up 47,000 bales, including 5,530 to speculators and 13,380 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat, the business reaching about 4,000 bales, of which 1,500 was to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	[illegible]	Orleans	[illegible]
Mobiles	23¾d.	Mobiles	[illegible]
Uplands	[illegible]	Uplands	[illegible]

Stock on hand 250,000 bales, including 61,130 American. At sea from India 175,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Business is inanimate, but nevertheless producers are on the whole very firm in their quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., BIGLAND, ENGLISH & BRANDON and others report: Flour very dull, at about former rates. Western Canal, 21s.@23s.; Wheat heavy, having lost the recovery of Tuesday last; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@9s.; White, 10s. [illegible]. Corn pressed for sale, at 3d.@6d. reduction; Mixed, 27s. 6d.@28s.; White, 32s.@33s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. and GORDON BRUCE & CO. report Beef in limited demand at former rates. Pork neglected. Bacon in fair request, but prices rather irregular. Hams and Shoulders, 6d. lower. Lard active at 36s. 6d.@38s. on the spot, and 38s. 6d. for September delivery. Tallow dull and a shade lower. Butchers' Association, [illegible]. Butter in better demand for the lower qualities, at [illegible].

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady. Pots [illegible]; Pearls, 33s. Bark—Sales of fine Philadelphia at 8s. Sugar quiet, but steadier at the close. Coffee—Quiet and without improvement. Rice steady; rather firmer at the close. Linseed firm, at extreme rates. Linseed Oil in moderate request, at 40s. 6d. Nothing worth recording in Fish Oils. Rosin steady. Spirits of Turpentine—American, 180s. Petroleum quiet. Crude held for £16 10s. Refined, 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. BOWLEY, ENGLISH & BRANDON quote Refined at 1s. 11d.@2s., and Crude at £16@£16 10s. Benzine very difficult of sale, at [illegible].

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING, BROS. & CO. report Breadstuffs generally, and most American Wheat about 1s. per quarter lower, being quoted at [illegible]. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, [illegible]. Scotch Pig advanced to [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Coffee—Middling [illegible]. Tea, a shade easier for Congou—1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. for good common. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—An export demand for shipment to America has advanced prices to 180s. for American. [illegible] Linseed Oil firm. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand. SPERM OIL quiet at [illegible] for American. TALLOW dull; Y. C. 43s. 6d. GROVES & TODD report BEEF and PORK unchanged. BUTTER inactive. LARD slow of sale and rather cheaper. BACON very depressed and lower. In INDIAN CORN little or nothing doing.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 20.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is flat, but more steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 20.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares [illegible] discount; Erie shares [illegible].

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 21.

Arrived from New-York—*Athena*, at Portsmouth; *Russia*, at Sligo; *Advance*, at Londonderry; *Nonpareil* and *Esperance*, at Cadiz; *Corriere de New-Orleans*, at Genoa.

Arrived from Baltimore, *Ocean*, at Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 20—Evening.

The markets are all dull, awaiting the publication of the news by the *Asia*.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 21.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 93½@93¾ for money.

PARIS, Saturday, June 20.

The Rentes opened to-day at 68f. 45c.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY ASPECTS.

A Strange Chapter of Events—Ohio Nominations—Vicksburgh and the Potomac—Ohio Politics—Nomination of Vallandigham—Its Probable Result—Defences of Vicksburgh—Our Failure in Engineering—The Potomac Armies—Our Failure in Generalship.

[illegible], Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Yesterday the Union men of Ohio made their nominations, as the Bluelight Democrats did theirs the week previous. Both of them are very remarkable, in one particular, not mentioned by the Press. Both of them have passed by entirely the young, earnest men of the last two years, to take up the men of twenty years ago. Neither of them have gained much by the operation—I mean politically. It is about two years since I wrote to the TIMES an account of the Breckinridge meeting at Columbus, in which I stated, that though small in numbers, its leaders were the substantial men of the party, and predicted the defeat of the Democratic party, and said that if "it ever again rise, the Breckinridge wing will be the legitimates." "They can lose no more now, and if the party live again they will rise. But alas, for the hopes of man! The Democratic party, which once was, will never live again in the same body." Everything has taken place as I said. BRECKINRIDGE went into rebellion, and will soon be consigned to his final doom. In the meanwhile, the old leaders of the Breckinridge wing have gradually been bringing the true blues of their party into sympathy with BRECKINRIDGE and the rebellion. They stand now precisely where the peace Federalists did in 1814, and their conventions bear the exact stamp of the Hartford Convention. The nomination of VALLANDIGHAM is a mere sequence of the political movement of the old Democratic leaders for the last two years. The remainder of my prediction will, I think, be found equally true. The Democratic party, as now organized, will not attain power in twenty years. That, with the name and colors of the party, it may command the main vote of the partisans is no doubt true. But, this is only the better for its opponents; since experience shows that a party which makes sharp and unpopular issues, and is yet strong enough to command a considerable vote, is sure to be in the minority forever. I need not say that VALLANDIGHAM will be immensely defeated, notwithstanding the advantage of a rebel nomination and a Tory Convention. But, is not the fact of his nomination a very remarkable one? Is it not a strange event? Yesterday, the Union Convention made its nominations. Every paper in the State will tell you it is a strong nomination. That is one of the views of the case; and in regard to the *personnel* is true. JOHN BROUGH is a man of great executive ability, a most powerful debater, and a man of high reputation for integrity and patriotism. Dr. DORSEY (renominated) has filled his place well. STOCKING HUNTER is an able, sterling lawyer, of the old school; and the other nominations are very fair. But, you will observe, that not a man on it belongs to the late school of politics. Two are oldfashioned Democrats, and four are oldfashioned Whigs. The Whigs are no doubt good enough Republicans, but they did not belong to the young guard, who drove the enemy from the field. I mention this only as one of the strange signs of the times. All things are merged in the war, and I think, ought to be. The Union ticket is the strongest ever nominated in the State negatively, for its opponent is VALLANDIGHAM. The result probably will be to condense what remains of the old Democracy into a compact but defeated corps, which will be alike unsuccessful and impracticable.

Let us now turn to the war—where the chapter of events seem to be equally strange. The main point of interest is Vicksburgh. I am afraid the time required for the capture of Vicksburgh will be longer than we suppose. Why? Because the army there has a General, (which seems to be the great deficiency on the Potomac,) but has no Engineer, that I can find out. If GRANT and his army have to fight they will beat the rebels to their utter destruction. But the question at Vicksburgh is a siege, not a battle. I discard altogether two of the common notions about Vicksburgh. I don't believe we shall starve the rebels out, in any moderate length of time. On the other hand, I don't believe GRANT's army stands in the least danger from any attack from JOHNSTON, or any army in the rear. GRANT has a powerful army, which can defeat any the rebels can raise there. The real point, I think, is to take Vicksburgh by siege. But I do not understand that GRANT is raising any parallels to protect an assaulting column from the flank fire, which is the essential thing. It is true that in front of their forts the men are nearly hand-to-hand, and *so they were three weeks ago*. What do we gain by that, unless we can make a breach and protect an assaulting column? In the assault of the 22d of May, I believe, not a *fascine or a scaling ladder was used*; and yet they could have been made in twenty-four hours; and *for want of them* the assault failed. *For* want of them a large part of the Twenty-second Iowa got into a deep ditch, (like a turkey in a log trap,) and could not get out, till they were taken prisoners! The armies of the Potomac have a tremendous amount of engineering, with very little generalship; but the armies of the West are very much *vice versa*. Well, Vicksburgh will be taken, and if taken, soon so much the better.

Well, now we come to the grand Army of the Potomac, which seems to be much in the condition of Sawnee, the Scotchman, who was discovered going over a fence into his field. "Where are you going, Sawnee?" "Back again," to which he immediately applied himself. As I read the accounts, this morning, LEE's raid will not amount to much, unless he first defeats HOOKER. That I should not think probable. I cannot believe LEE will cross the Potomac again with a strong army in his rear. I cannot believe, either, that he will deliberately attack Washington. I believe, what I said in my last, that GRANT's movements have made LEE's raid, if he attempts it, practically useless. The grand scene, however, will be useful. It would be worth a hundred raids, to teach the President, and Gen. HALLECK, to *have some foresight*. The war would have ended last Fall, if the volunteers called for in July had been called for in April. LEE's raid would never be thought of, if the Conscription had been made a month ago. One would think that two years' lessons were enough to teach anybody something. But God has his own means to accomplish his own ends, and the end is coming, in a way not thought of, except by few. The *negro armies* will end the war, far more sadly and more terribly than there was any need of. The negro army is now fast recruiting, and, as the rebels cry "no quarter," the fire is set to the magazine. The fire will go on, more and more, till destruction comes. From the beginning this has been the only alternative—submission or destruction. A raid here and a battle there settles nothing. But a *burning of the fuel which feeds the fire* will settle it forever. What an awful retribution! But there have been times, in the world's history, when to break up society, and sweep towns and peoples from existence, was God's appointed doom for rebellious nations.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Sloop Neptune and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured April 19, 1863, by the sloop *Housatonic*, off Charleston Harbor. The vessel was appraised at $120, and left at Port Royal by the captors, and the cargo was brought here and libeled. No one appeared to defend the action. The ship's papers show that she was registered April 4, 1863, at Charleston, to a resident of that place, and cleared from thence for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton and spirits of turpentine. The evidence of the master showed that the vessel ran the blockade at night and was captured off the harbor.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. The Schooner Rising Dawn and Cargo.—This vessel was captured off the coast of North Carolina by the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, on March 25, 1863. The British Consul intervened in the suit brought to condemn her. The vessel was a British vessel and her crew were British subjects. She sailed from Nassau about December 5, 1862, with a cargo of salt put on board by Sawyer & [illegible], of Nassau, by whom her master was appointed, and was to go to Key West and thence to New-York. On the voyage to Key West she was captured by a United States vessel and sent as a prize into Key West. A suit was commenced there to condemn her, and by order of Court in that suit, she and her cargo were released from custody on giving bonds for their value. She then on March [illegible] proceeded to sea with the same cargo, and was captured again and sent in on the charge of attempting to violate the blockade of the coast of North Carolina. The defendants claimed that she was exempt from arrest for that cause, after being restored by the prize Court in Key West, and that she was justified in approaching the blockaded coast [illegible]. The Master, in his testimony, stated that he was in sight of the coast near Wilmington, and was bound thither by reason of want of water, and [illegible] to the vessel's sails, sustained after his departure from Key West.

Held by the Court—That the whole tenor of the master's testimony on this point is exceedingly indefinite and unsatisfactory and strongly inconsistent with the entries and statements in the vessel's log.

That the case is not altered whether the voyage began at Nassau or Key West, or whether the voyage was one through Key West with the interruption of an arrest and a conditional release on bond. That release could not discharge her from the obligation to avoid carrying articles contraband of war to an enemy port or violating the blockade. If the proceedings in Key West had resulted in her forfeiture and a change of ownership she would have still remained subject to public law, and liable to forfeiture for attempting to violate the blockade, if a neutral, or for trading with the enemy, if a home bottom.

That on the proofs it is clear that the vessel left Key West with the design to carry her cargo into a blockaded port.

Vessel and cargo condemned, but with leave to the claimants to move within four days for a rehearing on further proofs.

For libelants, Mr. Smith and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

The United States vs. The Sloop Emeline and Cargo.—This vessel was captured off Charleston harbor on May 14, by the gunboat *Courier*. No person intervened in the cause for either vessel or cargo.

The evidence showed that the vessel was owned in Charleston and ran the blockade of that port with a

cargo of cotton and turpentine belonging partly to the owner of the vessel and partly to the master.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. The Schooner Mary Jane and Cargo.—Motion on behalf of the claimants to allow a rehearing on further proofs denied.

The United States vs. The Schooner Odd Fellow and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Monticello* on April 15, 1862, off Little River, N. C. No one intervened in the suit for vessel or cargo. The master testified that he lived in Wilmington, and owned the vessel, and ran the blockade of Wilmington with her on the morning of the day she was captured, bound to Nassau, and destroyed the papers of the vessel.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. The Schooner Lost Rose.—This suit was brought to a hearing in January last, and the Court was of the opinion that the libelants had not furnished adequate proof for the condemnation of the vessel, but allowed them a year within which to furnish it.

The case was again brought before the Court on the additional evidence of an assistant surgeon on board the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, by which the capture was made, testifying to the capture of the vessel which was heading into New Topsail Inlet, and about three miles and a half from the shore, but when she saw the *Mount Vernon* turned and headed out to sea.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into Court with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. J. C. Burke.—An indictment for forging orders for the purpose of obtaining money from the Government of the United States. Burke, as we understand, has recently been commissioned by Gov. Seymour to raise a regiment.

The United States vs. Isaac V. D. Reeve.—Two indictments for transmitting to the Government false writings in support of a claim against the Government. Reeve gave bail in $5,000.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

The Value of Southern Debts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Smith et al. vs. Graydon.—This action was brought to recover the amount of four promissory notes executed by the defendants in the sum of about $5,000.

In case of a recovery upon the notes, the defendants set up a composition deed, executed to them by the plaintiffs in the following words:

"It is provided, however, that if the said Graydon, McCreery & Co. shall find it necessary to make an assignment or other general disposition of their property, and shall secure the payment of said fifty per cent. of our debts, either by preference in such assignment after confidential debts, or by turning out property or collaterals to secure the same; and if by such means we shall eventually receive payment to extent of said fifty per cent., then, and without regard to the time above limited, such payment shall be in full discharge of our respective debts."

The defendants proved the execution of an assignment containing a preference of the plaintiffs in the sum of 50 per cent.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants should show that all of the debts before the preference in the assignment were confidential debts, that the assignment was necessary, and that they would "eventually receive payment to extent of said 50 per cent."

The Court held that the defendants need not show that the assignment was necessary, or the preferred debts confidential, but that the onus of showing the eventual payment to plaintiffs of 50 per cent. rested with the defendants, and declined to follow the ruling of Justice CLERKE upon the same question upon a former trial of the action.

The plaintiffs insisted that the deed was void, inasmuch as it extended the time of payment without a new and distinct consideration, and that the agreement to prefer in the assignment was in effect an agreement to pay a debt already due, and formed no consideration.

That the extension of the time of payment being indefinite and uncertain was void.

But the Court held that the question of eventual payment was one of fact for the Jury.

A large share of the assets of the defendants, amounting to $900,000, consisted of debts scattered throughout the rebellious States, and it was claimed that they were of no value, and that no "eventual payment" would be realized from them.

Many witnesses were examined. Some testified that Southern debts were worthless—not worth collecting, and that no collections were practicable. Others testified that the market value in New-York of Southern debts was from three to five per cent.

The jury found that the fifty per cent. agreed upon in the composition deed would eventually be paid, thus estimating the value of Southern debts at five per cent.

An appeal has been taken.

Crary, Foster & Cronin for plaintiff; Swan & Parsons for defendants.

The Ruggles Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Surrogate Brainerd.

This important case, which involves some $300,000, was continued this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The first witness called was Mr. Daniel Bedel. He testified that he resided in Cranberry-street, nearly opposite the testator's house; that he knew Mr. Ruggles for about sixteen years; that at 2 o'clock on the morning of his decease he was called from his bed to witness a will for Mr. Ruggles; that he went to his house and was told by a lady that they thought the doctor would answer; he then went to the testator's room and stood at the foot of his bed, directly in front of him, about fifteen minutes; that Mr. Ruggles then lay on his back, and some four or five persons were present; a man on each side raised him up and gave him some drink; one asked him if he would have drink, but could get no answer from him; he attempted to say something, and persons beside him, judging from their actions, wanted to know what it was; I discovered by his disconnected sentences that he wanted something done for some Irishman; there was a table near his bed, with lights and papers on it; I heard the remark, "We, in the presence of each other"—the same expression that witnesses use; while I was there Mr. Ruggles did not recognize me; I don't believe he saw me; his left eye was closed, and the other I did not see open at all; that was so all the time I was there; his breathing was hasty; when he attempted to speak it was an undertone—a guttural sound; he was most gone—very weak; his face was swollen; I don't think he was capable of transacting any business; after a few minutes it was said the room was wanted to be cleared; some one wanted to be alone with Mr. Ruggles; I then passed out of the room with others.

Mr. A. S. Stoloff was then examined—He said he was the husband of Lucy, one of the devisees; was present when Mr. Nichols copied the will, but not when it was executed; was present while Mr. Bedel was there; was one of the persons who gave Mr. Ruggles drink; do not remember who assisted me.

The testimony of this witness did not seem very material, as he answered to many questions that he did not remember.

Those who are interested in this case will obtain further and more important particulars than are given in this report, by referring to the official minutes in the Surrogate's office.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Hatters' Bank vs. Phillips.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The People vs. Snyder.—*Certiorari* granted.

Kennedy vs. Jones et al.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

Scott, Executrix, vs. Mowell Committee, &c., et al.—*Scott vs. Mowell et al.*—Motions in each case denied, with $10 costs in each case.

The People ex rel. Wm. Eagle vs. John Keyser, Register.—Order reversed and *mandamus* ordered to issue, without costs.

Sinden vs. The People.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Forest et al. vs. Fancher et al.—Decree modified according to opinion.

Byrne vs. States et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, with leave to defendants to renew their motion at Special Term.

The People ex rel James B. Taylor vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.—Order of Special Term, so far as it directs the *mandamus* to issue to the Comptroller to prepare and sign the writs and deliver the same to relator affirmed, but reversed so far as it directs him to secure the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk and affix the Corporate seal. (Judge CLERKE dissenting.) This is the celebrated Fort Gansevoort case. The opinion in full will shortly be published.

Judge SUTHERLAND stated that there were several other cases in which decisions must be rendered at some future day, before the vacation.

It was agreed that the new Court-house and the Corporation paper *mandamus* should be heard on Friday, at 10 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Hartland case was set down to be argued on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Green vs. Green.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Coney vs. Smith.—Leave granted.

Lafarge vs. Edwards.—Order for payment of rent, but not for the damages, granted.

Sternbergh vs. Marks.—Motion granted, $10 costs, with leave to plaintiffs to serve amended complaint within twenty days on payment of said $10.

Tweed, Receiver vs. Hunt.—Report confirmed.

Kirby vs. Crocker.—Motion denied, with $10.

Schuler vs. Myers.—Motion denied.

Joy vs. James et als.—First, third, fourth and fifth sections of complaint stricken out as irrelevant, in other respects denied.

Albin et als. vs. Neuns.—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Cary vs. Woods.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

[illegible]

Mattison et al. vs. Smith et al.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Forest et al. vs. Strong.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Before Judge White.

Conner vs. Phillips.—Motion granted on payment of costs. Papers with clerk.

Roberts vs. Gabriel.—Motion denied with costs. Papers in clerk's office.

Personal.

Judge MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, having closed his residence, No. 102 Amity-street, is now the guest of T. HOBA, Esq., at No. 236 West Fourteenth-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 1—P. M.

There is a much improved confidence on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street to-day, on the War advices in the morning papers and the subsequent dispatches from Pennsylvania. The price of Gold Coin is 2 ℔ cent. down, and Bills on London and Paris for the *Scotia's* mail this afternoon left off 1¼@2 ℔ cent. lower than the sales of yesterday. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper, at the Stock Exchange, are ½@1 ℔ cent. higher, and the Railway Share list shows an average improvement of 2 ℔ cent. under a more decided speculative demand than for several days previous. The numerous heavy disbursements of Money for the 1st July Dividends on United States, State, Bank and other securities, have thrown a considerable amount of Money on the Street for temporary employment, and although the full effect of this was scarcely felt to-day, there was less difficulty among borrowers than yesterday in making up their wants.

The coupon United States six ℔ cents. of 1881 advanced to 104¼ ex-dividend, equal with the premium on the Gold drawn to-day, to 108¾ ℔ cent. The 7-30 ℔ cents. of 1864 rose 1@1¼ ℔ cent. and Treasury Certificates of 1864, ¾ ℔ cent. New-York Central and Erie are each 1½ ℔ cent. up; Hudson River five ℔ cent. over the advanced sales of yesterday, and Harlem four ℔ cent. higher. The Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading show a recovery of 2@3 ℔ cent., and Pacific Mail 4½ ℔ cent. The general market in the afternoon was firm, and the feeling of the Street quite reversed from yesterday, both in reference to the military situation and the prospects of the Money Market. The Second Board of the Stock Exchange now breaks up at three o'clock, and our final quotations are made to close half an hour earlier than heretofore. The following were about the prices, in comparison with last night:

[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The July half-yearly Dividend of the Phenix Bank is 3½ ℔ cent.:

New-York	116	Metropolitan	[illegible]
America	130	Citizens'	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
Butchers' and Drovers'	126	Nassau	[illegible]
State of New-York	102	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Commerce	101½	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	Continental	[illegible]
Ocean	96	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Mercantile	126	Commonwealth	[illegible]
American Exchange	106	New-York Exchange	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. firsts	101
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie R. firsts, '68	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	[illegible]
Erie R. seconds, '79	116	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie R. thirds, '83	111	Han. & St. Jo. lds.	76
Erie R. fourths, '80	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie R. fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	[illegible]
Hud. R. thirds, '75	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69, '72	113½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. 8s, '72	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. ext.	[illegible]
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c.	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. S. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	90
N. Ind. B. G. L.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	80
Illinois Central 7s	120		

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the 5-20 years 6 ℔ cent. Loan, at par, amount to $1,199,350, of which $791,800 was paid in through the Loan Agency, and $407,550 in subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company give notice to the shareholders that the net earnings during the last six months have exceeded 3 ℔ cent. on the capital stock. They have made a dividend of 2 ℔ cent., and reserve the surplus until the declaration of the next semi-annual dividend, with the expectation at that time of paying a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., in order to cancel the lien upon 345,000 acres of land now held in trust for the payment of the interest on the full paid stock, and thus transfer the proceeds of the said lands to the general interest fund of the Company.

Resolved, That there be a dividend of 2 ℔ cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July, inst., payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares, the call upon which shall have been duly paid. And that the dividend upon the full paid stock, shall be a discharge of the interests payable thereon the first day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued thereon.

The State of Indiana is put in default to-day on the half-yearly interest due on her Public Debt, by reason of the discreditable and purely partisan conduct of one of her officials, the new Transfer and Pay Agent of the State in the City of New-York. The ability of the Treasury is not in the question, by his own admission. There is some informality of legislation wanting to enable the proper requisition to be made upon the Treasury. This difficulty the Governor had arranged to overcome until the next meeting of the Legislature, through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, of this City, and for very many years connected with the financial and banking interests of Indiana. But it will be seen from the correspondence which we copy below from this afternoon's *Commercial*, that they have been denied the privilege, *in every way possible*, of interposing for the honor of the State, by the Agent referred to, who alone controls the Stock list in New-York, and the powers of attorney filed by numerous foreign and domestic holders for drawing the interest:

INDIANA JULY INTEREST.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The State of Indiana has made default in the payment of the interest on its debt due this day, being the first instance of default since its compromise with its creditors sixteen years ago. The occasion of this is not the want of funds, but from political disagreement among its political parties, and the refusal of one of them to furnish those who wished to protect the honor of the State with the vouchers, by the aid of which only could the intention be carried out with safety to themselves.

This is most clearly shown in the subjoined correspondence:

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: You are already informed of the difficulty in Indiana in regard to paying the interest on the funded debt of the State. Without entering into the cause of this trouble, I [illegible] ... whole.

Very truly yours, O. P. MORTON.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Gov. O. P. Morton:

DEAR SIR: We are in the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., [illegible] ... the State of Indiana [illegible] ... the State in this City.

It will be necessary for us when we pay to take from each creditor, an assignment of the amount of interest due to each, with power of attorney to collect the same, when the Agent of the State is in funds to that end.

Very respectfully, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

John C. Walker, Esq., Agent of the State of Indiana:

DEAR SIR: It being now quite certain that the next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana will not be paid, for reasons publicly known, we have, at the earnest solicitation of Gov. Morton and other citizens of that State, agreed to pay the same to the holders of the certificates of indebtedness, to protect the credit of the State. To do this safely to ourselves, we must take an assignment from each creditor of the amount of interest due, with power of attorney to collect the same. To enable us to do this satisfactorily, we must have a certified copy of your pay roll for July, or list, giving the names of the holders, as also the amount of dividend due to each.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you furnish us with the same as early a day prior to the day of payment as your convenience will allow. We shall expect to pay you all expenses that may be incurred in and about furnishing the same. We shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient. Yours, truly,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 24th inst. has been received and duly considered. In reply I beg leave to say that in common with every citizen of Indiana, I am exceedingly anxious that the creditors of our State shall be promptly paid that which is due them. The State has amply provided for them all. Her Treasury is full, and her tax-payers will keep it so, for every lawful demand. All that is needed is that the Legislature shall have an opportunity to make the appropriations, to give the financial officers of the State authority to disburse the funds.

I hope it is correct, as you state in your letter, that the "reasons" why the "next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana" will not be paid at that time, "are publicly known." The people of Indiana, with the issues before the country upon them, elected a majority of Democrats to represent them in the Legislature of the State. To prevent the legislation demanded by the people, the Republican minority of the House of [illegible] ...

By this revolutionary proceeding, the act appropriating [illegible] ... There are thousands of creditors of the State at home who suffer already for their just dues, and, as you intimate, the credit of the State abroad is also about to suffer for the [illegible] ... failure to meet the accruing interest on the funded debt. The majority of the Legislature are anxious and ready to make those appropriations, not only to pay yourselves and the class of creditors to whom you refer, but other creditors for a larger amount [illegible] ...

Through you, Gov. MORTON now asks me, as an officer of the State, whose duties the law prescribes, to [illegible] with him, and to furnish the records and facilities of my office, for what purpose? Not to facilitate the State to pay her interest, or to add to her pecuniary [illegible] ... for some portion of the indebtedness to other hands. And I [illegible] ... about to buy and operate on the certificates of the State in a business way, [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... to himself and his State, to become a party to Gov. MORTON's [illegible] ... is not to "save the credit of the State," but to continue [illegible] ... the Constitution and the laws of Indiana, to arrogate to himself the functions of all the other departments of the State Government, and to set at defiance the people and the Legislature. Gov. MORTON, if he is faithful to the duties of his office, and to the wishes and interests of Indiana, will promptly convene the Legislature, and let them, as they will do if his friends will remain at their posts, appropriate the money for the payment of the demands of her creditors.

The Governor prefers to rush into all sorts of temporizing expedients and shifts, bringing the good name and financial credit of his State into bad repute with every holder and hawker of claims against her. The honor and interest of Indiana require that her faithful servants and friends shall withdraw countenance from him in his mad career. The State does not need that creditors at home or abroad should be called upon to postpone their demands, nor, on the other hand, that individuals should be asked to advance money for her.

The party or parties who unnecessarily subject her to the shame of such apparent confession, or who seem to impeach her as being necessary in face, only humble and dishonor her. Gov. MORTON has his partisan politics and his selfish ambition to promote him, and [illegible] ... self to a furtherance of his acts, which are revolutionary and ruinous. He has no right, after the people of Indiana have taxed themselves and filled their treasury for the purpose of paying their debts, still in his obstinacy to ask them to accept as a favor, the advancement of funds from individuals to save them from his power.

Without therefore intending disrespect to you, gentlemen, I must decline to render assistance to the Governor in his attempt to carry on the State Government in defiance of law, and without that legislation which the Supreme Court has decided essential in the premises.

Truly yours, J. C. WALKER, Agent of the State of Indiana.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

John C. Walker, Esq., Agent of the State of Indiana:

Your letter of yesterday, in reply to ours of the 24th, is received.

We have nothing to say in reply, save to express our regret that the State should fail in paying the interest on her funded debt—as to where the fault lies in the premises, it is not for us to say. It has occurred to us, however, that we could shape our request in a manner that may meet your approbation. It is this: That you shall in the capacity of Agent of the State, go on and pay each creditor entitled thereto to your dividend books taking the receipt of each in the usual form. You to draw your official check on our house to the order of each party entitled thereto, expressing on the face of each check, that it is given for the July dividend on stock then held or represented, giving the amount of each stock and of such interest. These checks we will pay, and hold the same as vouchers until we are reimbursed. In this way, the payment can be made in the usual manner, as the Agent has always heretofore paid, by drawing his checks on our house, or some other house, or Bank in this City.

As it is necessary for us to know whether or not we are to advance so large a sum of money by Wednesday next, we will thank you for an early reply.

Very truly, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 36 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this morning is received. I regret to say that a sense of duty compels me to decline acceding to your proposition.

Respectfully yours, JOHN C. WALKER, Agent of State.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

John C. Walker, Esq., Agent State Indiana:

DEAR SIR: We yesterday received your reply to our second proposition. We should, perhaps, have said then in that we did not propose to hold you personally responsible, in case you should accede to our request. We now say so. Very truly,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day, (Thursday, July 2,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 102 Liberty-street. The catalogue will include N. Y. Equitable, Bowery, Lamar, and East River Insurance Companies Stocks. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,806,363 31, including for Customs, $166,000; Payments, $2,214,150 21; Balance, $24,762,781 57.

The Brevoort Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO. General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.

JULY 1, 1863.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 1, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 29 bbls. Ashes, 14,419 bbls. Flour, 288 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,380 bushels Corn, 6,457 bushels Oats, 904 pkgs. Provisions, and 259 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 741 bbls., including 682 bbls. Pots and 59 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in more demand, and Anthracite has been quoted fully $1 ℔ ton higher than at the close of last week.

COTTON—Has been in less request, and Middling quoted heavy at 73c.@74c. ℔ lb.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel at about former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 13,200 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 [illegible] for poor to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 10, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 20, chiefly at $6 10@$6 15, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 60	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 55	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g b'ds	6 05	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in good demand, at irregular rates; sales since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $6 25@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 30@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales, 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 [illegible]@$7 80 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $3 [illegible]@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 40 for Atlantic Mills and Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 280 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, and prices have been tending downward. Sales have been made of 38,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 54½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 44@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 42@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 30, and Amber State at $1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales have been reported today of 50,000 bushels, chiefly at 75c.@75½c., for shipping mixed Western; 73½c.@74½c. for unsound; 70c.@81c. for White, and 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 97c.@$1 05, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 74c.@76c.; State at 76c.@78½c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@95c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at 15c.@22c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal. Stock, 369 bales American, and 37,730 bales foreign.

MOLASSES—Sales 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@47c.; 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 44c., and 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 36c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is heavy and quoted down to $23@$25 ℔ 280 lbs. Other articles are unchanged.

OILS—Petroleum has been in less demand; Crude has fallen to 30c.@31c., and Refined to 63½c.@65c., free, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 37½@$13 50, for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 7c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 104 boxes. Lard is heavy; sales 1,450 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in request; sales 260 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; Beef Hams $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 122,161 bbls. Pork and 44,961 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 162,469 bbls. Pork and 59,954 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1862, and 216,411 bbls. Pork and 27,360 tcs. and bbls. Beef July 1, 1862.

SALT—Liverpool has been inactive at former prices, while West India has been freely purchased, chiefly at 42c. ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½ ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at former prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in June:

	Ky.	Va.	N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock June 1, 1863, hhds.	25,466	5	12	25,483	
Received since	11,938	—	—	—	11,938
Total	50,504	4	12	50,520	
Delivered since	3,420	—	—	7	3,433
Stock July 1, 1863, hhds.	27,076	4	5	27,087	
Stock July 1, 1862, hhds.	26,377	138	16	26,531	

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c., chiefly at 45½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day, though shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@6¾d. ℔ bushel; 120 bbls. Pork at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 100 tcs. Lard [illegible] wood, at 20s. ℔ ton. For London: 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 1,000 packages Provisions, at 30s. ℔ ton, and 600 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol: 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 12d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders: 9,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ℔ quarter. For an Irish port direct, a cargo of Grain, at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Antwerp: 14,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 11½d. ℔ bushel. For Amsterdam: 300 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Danish brig to Amsterdam, 3,600 Rye, 11d.; a bark, 416 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; a Br. brig, 131 tons, to Marseilles, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 7s. 6d.; a ship, 864 tons, to Hong Kong (privilege of Shanghai,) Coal, $10 50; Bacchus, 1,100 tons, from Akyab to Falmouth, for orders, Rice, 77s. 6d.; a Bremen bark, 408 tons, to River Plate, 300,000 feet Lumber, $20 in gold; one, 237 tons, same voyage, at a round sum; a brig, 184 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $3,000, half gold; a Br. schr., 189 tons, to Gulf of Mexico, $2,000; a Br. schr., 97 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,550, half Gold; a brig, 200 tons, to Cardenas, $2,300 in Gold; a Br. bark, 168 tons, to Barbados (and back, $2,750, half Gold; a Br. schr., 100 tons, to St. Martin, $1 10 ℔ bbl. Sugar, 300 tons, from Philadelphia to North Side Cuba and back to New-York, $4,000; a ship, 1,200 tons, from Baltimore to Valencia, Gutano, a Br. brig to Shanghai, a Br. bark, 349 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a Swedish brig, 185 tons, to Para and back; a Br. brig, 190 tons, to Havana; new ship *Valparaiso*, 1,159 tons, to San Francisco, and ship *Duncan*, 1,150 tons, same voyage, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 4	New-York	Bremen.
Norway	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Cuba	July 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails .... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6.15 DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Woodgate Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin. SIX FOR $9, and SIX FOR $12. SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $15. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular. FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.—Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, (new location,) No. 653 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing White Pineapples, Black Pineapples, Plain and Striped Pineapples, White and all colors of Crapes, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Crapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, elegant Chinese and French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods. A card containing a full list of these unique and elegant goods will be sent by mail on application. FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway, New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds Children's Clothes, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroidered made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; lines done up like new.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.—Ladies, before leaving for the country, should look at our large and elegant assortment. GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices to clear out the immense stock of Millinery and Straw Goods. The entire stock will be sold at a great sacrifice to make room for Fall importations. Illusion and Crape Bonnets in great variety. Mrs. M. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 25 and 50 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Only Manufacturers, Nos. 29, 33, 35 and 37 Washington-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S CELEBRATED MALT COFFEE,

TESTIMONIALS.

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. E. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. E. W. MORGAN, No. 263 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st.; J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.; [illegible]; BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st.; HIELL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st.; BUNN & HERDER, No. 93 Murray and No. 212 Warren-st.; PURDY, THURBER & CO., Nos. 175 and 177 Chambers-st.; BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 189 Greenwich-st.; C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 175 Chambers-st.

COFFEE, CORN AND SPICE MILLS. SWIFT'S PATENT.—For grocers, farmers and private families. In the peculiar construction of the grinding-plates, these mills will wear longer and grind faster and more evenly than any other now in use. For sale by all the hardware trade, and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. E. H. HAVILAND, Agent.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," the best article in use. Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, for Chemists, with references forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. [illegible]

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN A DESIRABLE BUSINESS location, within 100 feet of Broadway, the house and lease of lot No. 3 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) Price $10,000. Premises under rent until 1st May, 1864. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE. 14,000 ACRES OF LAND.

For sale in one plot, 14,000 acres in Ocean County, New-Jersey, about three hours from New-York by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, known as part of the Hanover Furnace tract, abounding in cedar, oak and pine timber, fire and other clay; about 1,800 acres of natural cranberry lands, and all in the near vicinity of extensive marl beds. This entire tract is offered for sale, with perfect title in fee simple, for $10 per acre. For maps and other information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 304 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 2d and North 7th sts., Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS City Property, a beautiful Country Seat at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, convenient of access by railroad from New-York, comprising ten acres of highly cultivated land and abundance of fruit, with a fine dwelling, lodge, stable with six stalls, barn with four carriage-house, ice-house, greenhouse, with a large assortment of flowers. All in fine condition. The above property is inclosed by four streets. Apply on the premises, to SAMUEL P. AYRES, or of FISHER & BIRD, No. 101 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land, with good improvements; a large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks, finely shaded with large forest trees; a fine garden, grapevines, fruit trees, &c., in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of the steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 3 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF LAND ON THE Hudson River, two miles above Yonkers; location and view unsurpassed.

TO RENT—A fine house at Irvington, on the Hudson.

TO RENT—A furnished cottage on the Hudson.

For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 23 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

ORANGE.—TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J., A FINE two-story double house, 13 rooms, with heater, water up stairs, speaking tubes, &c.; well situated, with fine garden and many kinds of fruit; time from New-York, one hour, five minutes from depot. Will be rented at a bargain, by calling on N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway, rear of Yonkers Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, with carriage-house, stable and large garden, within thirty miles of this City. The place is in thorough order, and will be sold at a bargain. Accessible by cars or steamboat. G. A. KISSAM, No. 36 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa-sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 41 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER County, about one mile from Harlem Bridge, with barn and about 15 lots, at a low rent. Also, the second floor, of brown-stone house No. 182 East 36th-st., to a small family only. Rent low to a satisfactory party. Apply at house.

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLESWOOD, Perth Amboy, N. J., until Sept. 1, or for a year, a two-story and attic brick house, furnished, seven acres of land, fruit of all kinds, a cow, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. H. BIRNEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A FARM, CONsisting of 27 acres of good land, under cultivation, with a commodious house, barn, carriage-house, and dairy-house; also, two good springs of water; also, a variety of choice fruit. It is situated on the road leading to Central Bridge, about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Fordham, and the same distance from the steamboat landing on Harlem River. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises. JOHN BUTLER, Senior.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA, to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Fort Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-street at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare, 50c. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Enlarged and improved, is now open; beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c.; abundance of fruit, vegetables, milk, butter and ice. For terms, address B. DERRICK, Manager, or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st. Tickets to the house by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of fishing, bathing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, Jeweler, No. 367 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Also, a handsome furnished cottage to let, near the hotel. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW FAMIlies may obtain good country board and good salt water bathing, at the elegant farm-house of the late Peter Cook, near Glen Cove. Communication with the City twice a day. References: Mr. J. North, No. 190 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or Mr. William Atwater, No. 94 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—$30 PER MONTH, IN ONE of the most spacious and well furnished houses on the Erie Railway. Open till middle of September. Air pure, and fine trouting. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of E. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE grown adults and four children, in a farm-house near the North River, convenient to depot or landing. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., G. M. C., Box No. 1,197 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD—IN A FARM-HOUSE, AT WALDEN, Orange County, N. Y., for one or two families; rooms airy, &c., cool and shady. For further particulars address E. A. KEATS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND FINE rooms can be obtained within an hour's ride from the City, at reasonable rates, by inquiring of WM. CRUTTMAN, Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR the City; beautiful mansion, shady, large rooms, gas, fine river view, &c.; also stabling. Particulars of J. MATHEWS, 36 Duane-st., or Mr. RIXBY, 3 Astor-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL COOL, PLEASANT rooms may be had, with full or partial board, in a private family. House and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 55 21st-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and excellent board at moderate prices, in a first-class house, commanding a fine view of the Bay and suburbs, and immediately opposite the ferry. Inquire at No. 1 Hudson-terrace.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen or gentleman and wife, with gas, bath, &c., at No. 34 West 29th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, in a private family; location desirable. Apply to No. 200 West 32d-st., or Address Box No. 2,408.

TO LET.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to E. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 23x100 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY DWELLING, NEAR Madison-square. We have orders for City, suburban and farm property, which we can make available to parties desiring to place property in the market. [illegible] No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LITTLE TREASURE—HANDY ANDY—THE SECRET.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
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Five copies one year	12 00

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One copy one year	$2 00
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Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have special dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to yesterday noon, which give some idea of the movements recently made, and which seem already to have resulted in great advantages for us. It appears now that the rebel cavalry force which made the recent raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the one under command of STUART in person—his whole force, with eight pieces of artillery. They were at Westminster, Md., on Monday night. Early on Tuesday morning, Gen. GREGG, commanding a portion of our cavalry, made an attack upon STUART, and drove him eighteen miles, from Westminster to Hanover. Gen. KILPATRICK subsequently attacked him and drove him out of Hanover, after a splendid fight, part of his force going toward Gettysburgh and part toward York. Gen. KILPATRICK captured fifty prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. During Tuesday a regiment was also driven out of Gettysburgh by Gen. BUFORD. From the best information obtainable yesterday, the rebels appeared to be concentrating their forces on a line running from Cashtown to Berlin. Cashtown is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh, and Berlin is about ten miles west of York. Appearances favored two suppositions—that the rebels were preparing to attempt to retreat with their plunder, or concentrating to give Gen. MEADE battle. They are reported to have burned Cashtown on Monday, and twenty-five houses in Shippensburgh.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, dated 9½ o'clock last night, states that a battle took place on Tuesday afternoon at Hanover Junction, between our cavalry, under Gen. PLEASANTON, and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of four hundred killed, wounded and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. This appears to be a different engagement from either of those reported by our special correspondent, noticed above. At Harrisburgh, it is believed that the main body of LEE'S forces is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh, and that a battle was fought yesterday between Gens. MEADE and LEE, though how extensive, or with what result, it was impossible to ascertain. Heavy firing was heard during the whole evening, in the direction of Carlisle, but at a much greater distance.

A letter received in this City yesterday confirms the statement that Gens. DIX and KEYES are moving on Richmond with a heavy force. Our troops left Fort Magruder on the 23d ult., and arrived at White House on the 27th, marching in the daytime and encamping at night. The letter says: "We are now thirty-five miles from Williamsburgh and twenty-one from Richmond. I think that before you can answer this we will either have the city or be repulsed. Gen. KEYES told us this morning that he would be in Richmond by next Thursday, if at all within the range of possibility."

The Louisville *Journal*, of Monday, notices a rumor, which reached that city on Saturday, to the effect that Huntsville, Ala., had been captured by our forces. No verification of the story has reached us.

A rumor was in circulation in Philadelphia recently that Gov. CURTIN and Gen. CAMERON had telegraphed a demand to Washington that Gen. MCCLELLAN should be restored to his old command. The statement having been called to Gov. CURTIN'S attention, he denied its truth most positively, adding that he had never interfered at any time between the War Department and Gen. MCCLELLAN.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the captured iron-clad *Atlanta*, now at Port Royal, proves to be not sufficiently seaworthy for active service.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, of June 23, announces the arrival there of VALLANDIGHAM, on board the rebel steamer *Lady Davis*, from Wilmington. He is said to be going to Canada. The *Lady Davis* is supposed to have carried out important dispatches for the British Government. *There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th of June.*

FROM EUROPE.

Two steamers arrived from Liverpool yesterday—the *China* at this port, and the *North American* off Father Point—bringing advices from Europe three days later. The news is interesting. As an instance of how the operations of the rebel pirates are affecting our commerce, it is stated that forty to fifty guineas insurance premium was paid on the 20th, on the ship *Caledonia*, bound to Liverpool from Oporto, several days overdue, having sailed on the 8th inst. Mr. SLIDELL, the rebel Envoy, had had a very long conference with the French Emperor. The Emperor sent for him, and had a private *tête-à-tête* with him at breakfast. This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs, by LOUIS NAPOLEON, is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla. Warlike rumors, growing out of the Polish question, were again prevalent in Paris. Several Russian papers fully anticipate war with France. Meantime the revolution seems to gain new vigor every day. Skirmishes are numerous, and generally result in favor of the revolutionists. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols, 92⅞@92¾ for money.

FROM MEXICO.

The news from Mexico, by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, is of the highest importance. Dates from the Capital are to the 6th of June. JUAREZ and his Cabinet had decided upon evacuating the city, believing that a more effectual resistance to the French could be made outside the walls. The Government therefore moved to San Luis Potosi, on the 31st of May, taking with them all movable firearms and munitions of war, and two millions of dollars into the Treasury. The principal leaders of the Church party held a meeting in the City of Mexico on the 1st of June, and sent a commission to Gen. FOREY, offering their allegiance to the French Emperor. FOREY had, in consequence, occupied the main entrance to the city, with one division, to protect the Church party, and the whole French army was expected to occupy the city on the 8th. Three newspapers had already been established in the French interest, and it had been announced that the Democratic element was to be extirpated. FOREY had issued a decree confiscating the property of all in arms against the French.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Emancipation ordinance passed through the Missouri State Convention yesterday. Slavery is to be abolished in 1870.

The Board of Education met last evening, and beside the routine business adopted a resolution, from the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, in favor of the employment of a permanent engineer of the Board to superintend the heating apparatus of the various school-houses, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. Mr. WILLIAM DUNHAM was elected by ballot to fill the position. A resolution, offered by Commissioner SMITH, was adopted directing the President and Clerk to withhold further supplies from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, until they comply with the request of the Board to reinstate the school-teacher named CATHARINE MOORE, who was dismissed for insubordination in refusing to sing the chorus of a song called "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Stock Exchange was yesterday 1@2 ⅌ cent., (and on Hudson River, Harlem, Pacific Mail and some of the Western Roads,) from 3@5 ⅌ cent. The Government Stocks were 1 ⅌ cent. higher and Treasury paper 1@1½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Tuesday. Coin fell 2 ⅌ cent. and Exchange 1½@2 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and Petroleum were less sought after yesterday and were generally cheaper. Provisions, Tallow, Hay, Leather, Fish and Wool, were in fair demand. Hides were less active. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries. A Government contract for 600,000 lbs. Rio Coffee, green, roasted and ground, was awarded at from $30 30@$36 45 ⅌ 100 lbs. Freights were inactive, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

Northern Prosperity a Damage to the War.

It is somewhat paradoxical, but strictly true, notwithstanding, that the greatest disadvantage of the war is the prosperity of the country. Everybody admits that, in the main, the industry of the North is very flourishing. The farms teem, the workshops and the factories whir, and the bustle of trade fills the streets. Labor was never in greater demand, or more largely paid. The industry of the country has recovered from the terrible shock given it by the first outbreak of the war; it has adapted itself to the new condition of things, and in new channels is putting forth its energies with an activity, and with a success, seldom if ever surpassed before. Taking all classes of society into account, it may, with very little risk, be averred that in no year in the history of the country has there been so little destitution and so much physical comfort throughout the North, as has prevailed thus far in this third year of the war.

Of course this prosperity is pleasant to think of in itself, but its bearing upon the fortune of the war is by no means so satisfactory. There can be no doubt that it has operated very much to divert the public mind from the dreadful dangers of the country. People, almost insensibly to themselves, have come to feel that the war was no great misfortune, after all, and that it don't matter much whether it is soon ended or not. They have noticed that it did not seem to be conducted with much discretion, but have taken this very little to heart. It was simply a good subject to growl over when one happened to be in a growling humor. The general disposition has been to assume that it would all come out right in the end, and to take up with the philosophy that, "the less said, the sooner mended." The prime object of attention has been the day's private business—the war being simply a matter of incidental interest.

The extent to which the Northern mind has lapsed into this easy confidence was signally illustrated by the manner in which LEE'S irruption into Pennsylvania was first met in that State. The inhabitants in both country and town were at first at an utter loss what to make of it. For days after the advance had passed the border, they remained incredulous that anything serious could be designed; and their chief solicitude was to get their horses and pigs out of the reach of chance stragglers. The idea of rallying to drive back a hostile invader never occurred to them. It was not believed that he was an invader at all—but simply an unexpected guest of rather loose habits, making it advisable to look a little after the spoons. The brisk *démarche* of the "Burgess of York," seven miles out, to hunt up some Confederate officer to whom he could surrender the burgh, was only a manifestation of the prevailing free and easy spirit; and the astonishment of that functionary, when he was promptly assured by Gen. EARLY of the conditions on which the surrender would be accepted—one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, 40,000 pounds of beef, and flour, coffee, sugar and other groceries to match—was simply of a piece with the general bewilderment when it began to dawn upon the public mind of the State that this was an actual invasion of an enemy, and a very serious business. The last accounts from the State indicate that the people are at last arousing to the actual duties of the day. They are beginning to give up their ordinary avocations, and to make the public defence their dominant concern and their first business. LEE sees the gathering storm, and prudently draws back his lines. But he will have to strike quick, or not strike at all. It would be destruction to him to remain where he is after the body of the three millions of Pennsylvania had fairly gotten into a fighting temper.

Southern privations have been contrasted with Northern plenty, and been complacently dwelt upon as strong reasons for believing that the Southern rebels would flag in spirit and soon submit. These privations really justified only the contrary conclusion—that the rebels would maintain their contest with the utmost energy of human nature to the last extremity. While our comforts have been an anodyne, their miseries have been a constant stimulant. The war was daily and hourly brought home to them as a terrible business; and it kept every faculty and capacity of their nature on the strain. The very fact that the war entailed so much hardship upon them made them only the more impatient to drive it to its end as soon as possible. The common suffering only intensified the common sympathy, and fused all selfish feeling into the fiercest devotion to the common cause. This effect has been manifested in their army, as well as out of it. The London *Times'* correspondent, writing from LEE'S army, narrates how that officer prides himself upon the superiority of his "poor ragamuffins" over the well-fed, well-clad National soldiers. It was really no matter for boasting, even were it founded on fact. The natural effect of all hardship is to fire the temper and steel the will, as well as to toughen the sinews.

The invasion of LEE, by bringing the war to our own threshhold, will do more to recall the public mind to some adequate sense of the supreme importance of the struggle, than aught else that could possibly have occurred. It will greatly promote a cheerful submission to the Conscription act; and will give Government the courage to make levies of a magnitude they otherwise would have hardly ventured even to think of. LEE hurls his mortal challenge into the very face of the North; and there is no alternative now, if we would escape destruction, but to fight him with our whole soul. War has got to become the *first* business of the North, as it has been from the beginning, the *only* business of the South. When it once comes to that—and we verily believe not until then—the fate of the rebellion will be sealed.

Thirty Regiments and a Naval Brigade.

The order of Gov. SEYMOUR to have thirty regiments of militia immediately organized in New-York and Brooklyn is so much in accordance with the lessons of the hour and the wishes of the people, that no delay will occur in its execution. The regiments are to be drilled in artillery as well as infantry practice. They will be prepared to man the forts or meet an enemy in the field, as emergency may require.

The necessity of a reserve force, of sufficient numbers and discipline, to be held always in hand for the defence of New-York City and harbor, cannot now be disputed. We have just seen how a neighboring State, numbering three million souls, has been invaded, paralyzed by fear, and spoliated to the full extent of an enemy's desires, only because the reserved military strength had no organization and could not be placed in the enemy's front. The citizens of Pennsylvania who have fled from their homes at the approach of the rebel army are more than enough in number to have successfully opposed its advance. Their flight does not prove their poltroonery. It only proves that the State authorities have neglected to organize the citizens and prepare them for self-defence.

Pennsylvania has paid dearly enough for this neglect. The losses inflicted by the enemy can only be estimated by millions of dollars up to the present time. Before the end of the invasion they may amount to tens of millions more. It is too manifest that the only limit to the enemy's destructiveness is his caprice, or his notions of policy. But the losses that have fallen on Pennsylvania by reason of the rebel advance to the front of Harrisburgh, are but slight to what they would be if he were to capture and sack that city, or the much more important cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. In cities, enormous aggregate capital is to be found, represented by houses, by merchandise, by machinery, by gold and silver, and vast accumulations of other personal property. Every county in a State is, through its citizens, more or less interested in the ownership of property in its cities. Neither this property nor the population—especially the women and children—is susceptible of removal in case of an enemy's approach; and the panic at such an approach is only less appalling than in an interior district, because there is not mixed with the fear of injury, any hope even of escape. A city without defences or defenders makes up its mind at once to succumb, and meets the approaching enemy afar off from its gates, with the white flag and a capitulation. And after capitulation, all property, all money, all lives in the city, are at the enemy's mercy, and he can force his own terms upon the people, be they never so hard. If Philadelphia should fall into the possession of Gen. LEE, he would not be likely to let it off for a levy of less than one hundred millions of dollars, to be taken in goods and money.

But it is needless to press such considerations on the public. The argument as applied to Philadelphia *will apply with greater point and power to the city of New-York*. The fall of this City would be worth to Gen. LEE the amount of the entire Confederate national debt up to the present time. The loss of this City to the United States would have no measure of value. It would be simply irreparable.

But it will not be lost—never. Rome alone, when less of a City than New-York, conquered the then known world. And we should not much doubt the result in pitting New-York City alone, at the present time, against the entire rebel Confederacy. What troops it could not furnish from its own citizens, its commerce and capital could procure; and in the end victory would side with the most opulent combatant.

The thirty regiments now about to be organized for home defence are but the nucleus of a defensive power that must become perfect and perpetual. The organization should be made so thorough that a signal should gather every man to his post within two hours from the time it is given.

In connection with these thirty regiments for fort and field service, there should be organized also a Naval Brigade, with equal discipline and mobility. In a small city, such as Portland, Maine, volunteer and *impromptu* action is possible, because leaders are few and well-known to the many. The achievement of the captors of the *Caleb Cushing* in Portland harbor is without its parallel in the war, as a spontaneous belligerent act of an unorganized people. But in New-York City such rapid evolvement of action out of surprise and lack of organization, would be impossible. It would require twenty-four hours for New-York *to hear of* the abduction of a vessel from its harbor.

With thirty regiments and a Naval Brigade thoroughly organized, and operated, if necessary, with such machinery of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, surprise or injury to this City from a public enemy would be impossible. And no heralded attack would ever be thought of. Let us have these defences, then, with all dispatch, and our community will be insured against all panics and all fears even; and through the steadiness and equanimity of the commercial and financial Metropolis, the nation itself will learn to be self-poised and strong.

The French in Mexico—Evacuation of the Capital.

We publish this morning important advices from the City of Mexico—by telegraph *via* San Francisco—down to the 6th of June.

It appears that, for the present, the Mexican Government had been removed to San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of San Luis Potosi, and situated 200 miles northwest of the City of Mexico. It is stated that the Mexican forces, numbering in the aggregate some 20,000 men, have evacuated the capital, with the intention of carrying on a guerrilla warfare.

To the well-wishers of the Mexicans and their cause, it is a source of disappointment to find that they did not make a decided stand in defence of their capital. But any effectual defence may have been impossible. It must be remembered that the great cry in Mexico has been for *arms*. They are poor in this article, and it has been a matter of wonder to those acquainted with the country how they obtained wherewith to make the long and desperate resistance at Puebla. The Mexicans manufacture no arms. The best, and probably nearly all the serviceable small arms and artillery they had were destroyed by ORTEGA in the capitulation of Puebla. Their ports are closed more effectually than those of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and the United States, the only country to which they can look for any of the means to sustain them in their struggle for liberty and independence, presents an unfriendly front and says emphatically, No! Our authorities have rigidly prevented the shipment of a single article needed by Mexico in her emergency, while French armed ships and transports have come into our ports, and with an eager and disgraceful compliance on the part of our authorities, these French ships have been permitted to load for Vera Cruz with transportation facilities, supplies and everything they needed in fact, to carry on the war against Mexico. If all this does not rise up in judgment against us some day we are greatly mistaken.

It is further stated in our advices that a portion of the French army occupied the main entrance to the City of Mexico on the 5th ult., *and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.* The Church party had given in its allegiance to the Emperor NAPOLEON, three papers had been established in the interest of the French, and this newly created Press had distinctly announced the determination to extirpate by root the democratic element, and that there need no longer be even a dream of popular sovereignty. Gen. FOREY has issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French, and the entire French army was expected to occupy the City of Mexico on the 8th June.

Thus another stage in the extraordinary drama that is being enacted in Mexico has been reached. Some of the actors are throwing off the mask, and the nature of the play which but a few divined when it commenced, is now known to the world at large. Who will rejoice and who will sorrow over the present aspect of affairs in Mexico? It is easily told. The bigoted priesthood and the Anti-Progressive, Anti-Democratic party in Europe will rejoice. The bigoted, retrogressive Church party in Mexico, with its gang of venal speculators, will rejoice, for at this moment they appear to triumph. These elements throughout Spanish America—and they are powerful still—will rejoice. The so-called Southern Confederacy will rejoice, for the Press of that section declares: "that while it is the interested policy of the North to favor the Mexicans, it is the solemn duty of the South to sustain the French in every way and to encourage them to perseverance, *as the recognition of the Southern Confederacy depends entirely on the previous conquest and subjugation of Mexico by her invaders. On the ruins of that nation our nationality is to rise.*" And to our shame it must be said, we have an element in our midst that will rejoice at the prospect of France triumphant in Mexico, and Mexican subjugation. Certain Copperhead journals in the North will raise a shout of joy over a state of affairs that must cause sorrow to every true American who would preserve his nationality and constitutional Government, every lover of progress, freedom and justice, no matter to what nation or country he may belong.

But the end is not yet. All this rejoicing over French triumphs in Mexico may be too fast. Now it appears as though the French were having it all their own way, and the usual amount of denunciation and abuse will be heaped upon the unfortunate Mexicans. But the scene may change. The French will not find that they are reposing on a bed of roses in Mexico. The conquest of Mexico by France, and the restoration of the old retrogressive, bigoted Church party in that country, with the Barons, Almontes, Miramons, &c., will not be accomplished without a long and desperate struggle, and when this struggle is ended, it is not improbable that the friends of freedom and justice, in some other parts of the world, will have a word to say for the preservation of liberty and constitutional government on this continent, and the discomfiture of NAPOLEON.

The Opportunity of the Militia.

In these columns, last Saturday, we observed, that though the rebel Gen. LEE might advance with comparatively little fear of the bayonets in the hands of the raw militia suddenly called out to meet him—that though these bayonets might not be held so firmly as his own, and might give back as he advanced—this state of things could not exist long. After a while his advance must stop—after a while he must begin to fall back—and "woe to him when his retrograde begins!" for then the militia will show their courage.

This moment seems to be at hand sooner than we expected. The news yesterday indicates that already the enemy is drawing back his outposts. Harrisburgh is no longer threatened. The line of the Susquehanna is clear. York is evacuated, and Hanover Junction wrested from the enemy. Various accounts represent the rebel army to be falling back toward Chambersburgh. Its leaders may say they are merely concentrating to meet Gen. MEADE in battle, and perhaps this may be the case. But the effect will be the same on the militia forces guarding Harrisburgh and the fords of the Susquehanna. *They* will think the enemy is retreating from *them*, and as they were diffident and distrustful before, their courage will mount high now; and whereas they would have defended timidly when the enemy advanced, they will attack with vehemence now when the enemy seems to fly.

This is the time, therefore, to converge upon and destroy LEE'S army. Gen. MEADE is across its path, whether it seeks Baltimore, Washington, or its way back to Virginia. LEE must fight the Army of the Potomac, whether he means to march South or stand still, and he seems to be gathering in his forces and turning his face to the South to meet the gage of battle.

This is the happy moment for Gen. COUCH to move on his militia men—cautiously, but ever closely, on the heels of the retreating rebels. He must not wait till MEADE fights, and wins or loses. COUCH must hang on the loins of LEE'S army—must take part in the fight from the moment the first gun sounds; and, in that event, the army of militiamen will prove as courageous in attack and as terrible in destructive energies as the steadiest veterans of our army in any of its former hours and occasions of victory.

The Canada Elections—New Phases in the British Provinces.

There is a political, commercial, as well as geographical, meaning in the elections just concluded in Canada, which it would be unwise to overlook. The contest is the most remarkable that has taken place since the year preceding the Canadian rebellion. The differences of the situation, however, are so marked as to supply a subject of contrast, rather than comparison. The Ministerial party have gained, apparently, a working majority in the Assembly. Out of the one hundred and thirty members constituting the Lower House of Parliament, they can safely reckon on having secured from sixty-eight to seventy thorough-paced followers. But the singular part of the story is, that out of this aggregate, the Ministers count no less than forty-four from Western Canada; leaving them in a Lower Canada minority so great as to threaten a revival of the worst sectional strife that has ever beset the Province.

To enable our readers to appreciate the position in its significance, so far as we ourselves are concerned, we will recapitulate, in brief, what we before pointed out as to the principles of the rival parties. The Ministry, remodeled into its present shape immediately before the elections took place, holds as its great distinctive policy that, so long as England professes to hold the colony as a dependency, she shall provide the biggest share of the burdens of defence; and that, while the province may coöperate to a limited extent in the arming of a local militia, such works as military highways, to connect the Provinces, are out of the question alike in a financial and political point of view. On this ground, the present ruling party in Canada, indeed, are at direct issue with the Imperial authorities. And it is mainly on this ground that their opponents, the Conservatives, have contested the field; and, as we see, have lost it by *Upper Canada votes*: the French element of the East showing a vast preponderance of support for the monarchical principle and the permanent connection with England.

The points of difference between the parties may be made still more appreciable by a *reference to the pronounced opinions of two* of the leading combatants. Mr. DRUMMOND, for example, the radical Commissioner of Public Works, goes the length of saying, in opposition to his Imperial masters, that "*the best armament for the Province is no armament at all.*" Mr. THOMAS DARCY MCGEE, on the other hand, having deserted his former radical colleagues on the question of armament and inter-Colonial union, takes the high "Conservative" ground that *Canada must have a Prince or King at the head of its Government*. His words deserve notice in the United States, and we quote textually, so that no injustice shall be done to his meaning:

> "The time seems to me to have come on this continent that the race has reached that point of experimental progress in politics when it would be wise and proper to establish our power *under the immediate custody of a royal Prince*. A vice-royalty, a dukedom, a principality, or a kingdom of Canada, would surely be as noble and important a heritage for one of the sons of Her Majesty, as the propped-up, treaty-made throne of Greece."

Mr. MCGEE, as preliminary to the realization of his ideal of a Government for Canada, looks to the arming and to the political union of all the provinces as the great immediate questions of party contest. And in this view, he has not only taken the backward track himself towards Conservatism or Colonial Toryism; but he has carried *the entire Irish vote* of his own section along with him.

Now, it is interesting to look at the geographical features of this extraordinary contest. The Peninsular portion of the Province—all of it, in short, lying within the parallel of Portland, Maine; or, in other words, lying in the embrace of the United States—has gone, by overwhelming majorities, against the Imperial policy of expensive armaments and military highways. These majorities have declared Constitutionally what the Commissioner of Public Works declared semi-officially—that "the best armament for the country is no armament at all." Lower Canada, on the other hand—including the great commercial metropolis of British America, Montreal—has given a sectional majority of almost two to one in support of the Conservative theories of Mr. MCGEE.

This geographical division of parties has also important commercial features belonging to it. The peninsular country of the Upper Province, which is hugged so closely in the protruded arms of New-York and Michigan, is the country which first clamored for Reciprocity of Trade with the States—which has opposed all the differential tariffs diverting the import trade of the country to the St. Lawrence—which prefers, when the Customs tax will permit it, to do its business in New-York, to being compelled by sectional legislation to do its business in Montreal—and which, last of all, spurns with absolute contempt the policy of being taxed to make Halifax a great Winter port for the whole country, in preference to Portland or any other accessible American port.

Minor issues, of course, as in all public elections, have been introduced into this contest. But the principles which lay at the bottom of the whole, were those we have pointed out; and they surely deserve notice at the hands of those who care to look even but a short way into the future. In the first instance, the radical, or *anti-war* Ministry of Canada will be sustained. For the West has given them votes enough to elect their Speaker. But after that is over they will have to contend against more than mere Assembly majorities. They will find Imperial influence and Imperial money employed against them, and their being compelled to rule Lower Canada by an Upper Canada majority, will still further aggravate the difficulty of their position and prolong the conflict.

RICHMOND.—The presumption from an article which we find in a late number of the Richmond *Sentinel* is that there is but a small rebel force garrisoning Richmond. It was reported that our troops had advanced as far as the White House, which seems to have thrown Richmond into quite a panic, and the people were appealed to by the authorities and the press to arm themselves instantly for self-defence. The *Sentinel* says that "instead of being ready for our work, we (the rebels) are now to present the spectacle of an excited mob meeting to organize when the enemy is at our doors;" and further, that "in the public meeting held the previous night, what looked most like work was a company of grey-headed men, and another of little boys, who were organized and drilling," though it is claimed there are thousands of able-bodied men in Richmond who will not enlist until compelled by the strong arm of the law.

While in this state of perturbation, the Richmond rebels learned that our forces were *not* at White House, and congratulated themselves that they thus had some time to prepare for us. Their first news, however, was the truth; for on the 25th our troops *were* at the White House, which is menacingly near to the rebel Capital. The rebels had strongly fortified this position, which is really quite an important one, but Gen. DIX moved upon it rapidly, and the small rebel garrison had only time to run. Perhaps a rapid advance upon Richmond now would secure its capture. Some people are arguing that Richmond is of no value to us—but politically and militarily both, it is of great value.

COOL AND CONSIDERATE.—Now that the rebel army is imminently menacing Washington, it is exhilarating to learn, as we do by a special dispatch from there, that the "enrollment under the Conscription act is rapidly progressing." It is four months since the Conscription act became law, and if an enrollment of the citizens of Washington is actually being made thus early, we certainly have some reason to hope it will be completed before the end of the year, and the conscription enforced by the close of the present Presidency, or some time after.

There is cheer also in the statement, that "it is believed the militia of the District of Columbia will be called out." It is to be hoped this will not be done with any undue haste. "*Festina lente*" is an excellent motto for Washington, even when the rebels are within sight of it. While the subject is being pondered, the citizens will doubtless console themselves by a calm perusal of our dispatch which asserts that LEE'S army is trying to make headway *in a southeast direction* from Hagerstown.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Four Pennsylvania regiments, the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, and three Massachusetts regiments, the Eighth, Forty-sixth, and Fifty-first, whose time is about expiring, have tendered their services for the defence of Pennsylvania, as long as there is an armed rebel north of the Potomac. Their services have been accepted. Returning regiments, that are receiving ovations occasionally in this State and in New-Jersey, would render themselves doubly sure of the gratitude of their country if they would follow this example. They are experienced in the field, and capable of instant service. Volunteers are not.

THE RANKING GENERAL.—We are cheered to learn that the dispute which has been raging between three of our Major-Generals

...not in active service, as to which ranked the others, has been settled. Gen. McClellan takes the honor, and Gens. Fremont and Butler, who had each furnished elaborate arguments why he should be counted chief in the synagogue, must take back seats. While the public are perturbed concerning the fate of Washington, it is well to give it relief on questions like this.

The Fort Gansevoort Property.—The long pending legal controversy in relation to the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property, is at last finally determined. The General Term of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion, consider all the questions at issue, and decide that the Comptroller has no alternative but to sign the bonds and take possession of the property. This plot embraces about 130 lots of land near the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, with a water front of 900 feet. The land is set apart for a market, the design being to remove the Washington Market to this central point, so as to more fully accommodate the upper section of the City. We hope now that the legal obstacles are removed, that no time will be lost in establishing this market so much needed by the public.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Passage of the Freedom Ordinance Through the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, July 1.

The freedom for Missouri ordinance has passed by 51 to 30. Slavery is to be abolished in 1870. Those then over 40 are to be servants during life; those under 12 till they are 23; those over 12 until the 4th of July, 1876.

Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday, July 1.

The following ordinance of emancipation was passed by the Convention this morning, by a vote of 51 ayes against 30 noes:

Section 1. The first and second clauses of the 26th section, of the 3d article of the Constitution, is hereby abrogated.

Sec. 2. That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free. Provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period to wit: Those over 40 years of age, for and during their lives; those under 12, until they arrive at the age of 23; and those of all other ages, until the Fourth of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of emancipation, were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freedmen for the purpose of receiving the possession and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves; provided, however, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents, or removed from the State by authority of his late owner, or his legal representative.

Sec. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State, and not now belonging to citizens of the State, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

Sec. 6. After the passage of this ordinance, no slave in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Gov. Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor, on the 19th of August, 1864.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Maine Union State Convention.

Bangor, Me., Wednesday, July 1.

The Union State Convention assembled in Norombega Hall, this morning. The gathering was the largest of the kind ever assembled in these parts. Quite a number of Democrats were present.

The hall was crowded to overflowing long before the Convention was called to order.

At 11 A. M. the Convention was called to order by Hon. James G. Blaine, of Augusta, Chairman of the State Committee.

Hon. James L. McCobb was appointed temporary Chairman, and Charles A. Miller, of Rockland, and J. D. Pulsifer, of Auburn, temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of one from each county.

While the Committee were out, Mr. Lewis Barker, of Stetson, was loudly called for and made a speech.

John T. Gilman, of the Portland Press, was then called for, and he also addressed the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till two P. M., after agreeing to proceed upon reassembling to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

At two P. M. the Convention reassembled.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the whole number of towns represented was 305, and the whole number of delegates present 1,274.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. James L. McCobb for permanent President, and a long list of Vice Presidents, with Charles A. Miller, of Rockland, and J. D. Pulsifer, of Auburn, for Secretaries.

Samuel Cony was nominated for Governor by a large vote.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That, in this critical and momentous period of the country's history, it is the solemn duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens to take a firm stand in favor of the National Administration in conducting the war against the rebellion, and vindicating the authority of the Union throughout its entire domain.

Resolved, That in sustaining the National authorities in this war for the salvation of the Union and the rights of man, we make no disorganizing opposition to the policy and the measures of the Government; but unite as one man in sustaining its civil and military policy and measures without qualification or reservation; and upon this issue there can be but two parties—patriots in favor and traitors opposed.

Resolved, That those assemblages of Northern citizens who, wishing to make a division in favor of rebellion, have feigned excessive indignation at the few arrests of persons engaged in discouraging the organization of a military force to defend the Constitution, while they have expressed no execrations against the foe now invading the Free States, and no commiseration for our fellow-citizens who have been robbed of their property and driven from their homes by a band of lawless conspirators against the Republic, have shown such misdirected sympathies and such utter lack of the first instincts of patriotism, as to make them dangerous counselors in the present crisis of the country.

Resolved, That Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States, and our two Senators in Congress, be requested to repair to Washington immediately for the purpose of urging upon the President the importance and necessity of placing along the coast a sufficient naval and military force to protect the commerce of the country from the piratical depredations of the rebels, and to have the same accomplished in such manner as shall be the most efficient and expeditious.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were also passed complimenting our gallant army and navy.

The Convention was exceedingly large and enthusiastic, and the best feeling prevailed.

Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 1.

The Government agent reports the sale of five-twenties to the amount of $1,700,000 to-day, by the various agencies throughout the loyal States. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the continuance of the agency system for the sale of Government loans, which has become so popular and productive of such magnificent results. Local agents and subscribers will have the same facilities extended to them as heretofore in the remittance of bank notes or drafts for the loan, and larger sales are anticipated than have yet been reported.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, June 30.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. Chisholm, left here last evening for City Point, with 980 rebel prisoners, in charge of Major Mulford.

Gen. W. F. Lee, recently captured by the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, has been removed to the McClellan Hospital, at Hampton.

Twenty-seven prisoners arrived at Norfolk last evening from Suffolk, and were lodged in jail to be sent to Fort Norfolk to-day.

Political Movements in New-York.

Albany, Wednesday, July 1.

The State Committee of the Constitutional Union party held a meeting at the Delavan House to-day, and resolved to hold a regular meeting in New-York, on the 29th inst., to take action for a State Convention this Fall.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 1.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment under the Conscription act is rapidly progressing. Colored persons are included equally with white.

THE COMMUTATION OF $300.

The War Department has definitely concluded to accept the commutation of three hundred dollars for drafted men. An order to that effect is prepared. Collectors of Internal Revenue are designated as agents to receive the money.

THE MILITIA IN THE DISTRICT.

It is believed that the militia of this District will be called out for some sixty days, unless sooner discharged.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

A general order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs that all Brigadier-Generals absent from their commands for more than thirty days, on account of sickness other than from wounds, shall report for field-duty within ten days, or be mustered out of the service.

GOODS WITHOUT PASSES.

The late order, forbidding the passage of goods from this city without passes, is revoked by Gen. Heintzelman.

SECESH IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Provost-Marshal of Alexandria has issued an order, *granting persons in that city till Tuesday next to prove their loyalty, or provide themselves baggage for removal to City Point.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported here to-day:

Morris Levi, 20th New-York Volunteers.
Joseph P. Dalton 13th New-York.
Levi M. Wallace, 147th New-York.
Oscar Stewart, 4th New-York Artillery.
M. M. Seeley, 86th New-York.
Thomas McFarland, 79th New-York.
James E. Davis, 67th New-York.
Joshua H. Bradley, 12th Vermont.
J. W. Hoyt, 17th Connecticut.
Abel Webster, 30th New-Jersey.
R. L. Everett, 30th New-Jersey.
John A. Strang, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.
Leslie B. Gardiner, 1st Maine.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, July 1.

THE QUESTION OF RANK SETTLED.

The question of rank between the Major-Generals of the army has been decided by the Board of Officers to which it has been submitted, by determining the following order of precedence:

Major-Gen. McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from the same date.

Maj.-Gen. Fremont, appointed July 1, to rank from May 14, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds:

First—That an appointment may be antedated by the President, as in Gen. Fremont's case; and,

Second—That the order in which the names stood in the list when the appointments were sent into the Senate, determines the rank between Gens. Banks, Dix and Butler, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.

The Late Col. M. K. Bryan, of Albany, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The death of Col. M. K. Bryan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment of New-York Volunteers, at the action before Port Hudson, has been announced. His remains are daily expected here from New-Orleans, *en route* for Albany.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Col. Bryan was in command of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. M., Albany, and was among the first in the United States service, the Twenty-fifth being the third regiment from this State under the first call for 75,000 men. He recruited his regiment to the full number, and was in New-York in two days after he received orders, and on the fifth day was *en route* for Alexandria. The full term of the regiment was spent in that vicinity, and during it, Fort Albany, acknowledged to be one of the finest defences of Washington, was constructed. On a subsequent call the Twenty-fifth regiment and its gallant commander were again promptly in the field, and forward to their old quarters. On their final return, Col. Bryan devoted himself to the organization of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment. Aided by the energy of his officers and his own popularity, he soon had the requisite number of men, and with orders for New-Orleans he was, for the third time, at the head of a fine command, and soon in active service.

At the action at Port Hudson, in which he was killed, Col. Bryan exhibited dauntless bravery; always at the post of gallantry and danger, he set an example which his brave men enthusiastically emulated. He fell in the prime of life and the midst of usefulness for a cause he devotedly loved. A noble-hearted, intelligent man, a valuable and accomplished officer, he offered himself to his country, with the premonition that he was giving his life. It is well that the authorities and citizens of Albany should, as they design to, pay all honor to the memory of the gallant Bryan.

The officers and members of the One Hundred and *Seventy-fifth—the friends of the deceased in this City*—will need no other suggestion than that contained *in the following call for befitting action when the remains reach here:*

"All officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, at present in this City, as well as the friends of the late Col. M. K. Bryan, who fell while nobly leading his regiment in the late attack on Port Hudson, are requested to meet at the Park Hotel, on Thursday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to make preparations for the reception of his remains."

Gen. Early a Northern Traitor.

New-York, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Early, who is at the head of one of the divisions of Lee's army, and who recently made the *trifling* demand of money and supplies from the town of York, Penn., is a native of that State. He was born in Carlisle. His father was a poor shoemaker, who lived in the outskirts of the then village, and brought his only other son up to his trade. This one, the General, left home at an early age, made his way to Lynchburgh, Va., established himself there as a dentist, was successful, married a wealthy girl, and soon became one of the F. F. V.'s. He is familiar with the Cumberland Valley, and no doubt aided in perfecting Lee's plan of invasion. He is a man of no education whatever, but wealth and his apostacy were sufficient grounds to elevate him to the position he now occupies. DICKINSON.

The Franking Privilege.

We are requested to call special attention to the following change of the law in relation to the franking privilege:

Hereafter, all correspondence addressed to any Executive Department of the Government, or any officer in it, must be prepaid, except official communications written by some officer of the department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it; and in such cases, under the words "official business," on the envelope, the officer must sign his name, with his official designation. All other persons, and all officers writing to departments with which they are not connected, must prepay their postage. All communications to the President, not written by a public officer, and all to the Vice-President, must be prepaid. All communications addressed to Postmasters must be prepaid, and if a reply is required, stamps for return postage must be inclosed.

The observance of this regulation will save much disappointment and expense.

Personal.

Gen. Meade, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, is the grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent Irish-American merchant, whose firm (Meade & Fitzsimmons) contributed in 1781 $10,000 to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of Gen. Washington.

From California.

San Francisco, Monday, June 29.

Arrived steamer *Golden Age* from Panama.

Under the influence of the high rates of insurance, and the probable diminishment of supplies of goods through the capture of vessels by privateers, the market stiffens from day to day. Importers are inclined to hoard stocks. Jobbers are anxious to purchase, and are doing an excellent business. Candles, 20c.; Crushed Sugar, 16c.; Coal higher; Castile Soap, 10c.; Domestic Liquors, 30c.; New-Orleans Sugar, 11c.; Nails, $4 50; Rio Coffee, 27c.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived, with $9,000 in treasure from Victoria, and with the unprecedented amount of $237,000 from Oregon and Idaho.

The mining news from Idaho is extremely favorable. Twelve thousand miners are engaged.

Veronica Quinque Folia.—This plant is a remarkable purifier of the human blood. It possesses inestimable remedial properties. Dr. Ogden says that "twelve ounces of the plant will restore the blood of an adult to the purity of that of an infant," and Dr. Beach records a remarkable cure of a leper by this root in a few weeks. It is exceedingly effective in eradicating mercury from the system, eruptive diseases, erysipelas and scrofula. Messrs. Scott & Co., of No. 785 Broadway, associated with experience physicians, are introducing it into this City.—*Express.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, *compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.*

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. Any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot, No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

July Fourth Exhibitions.
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.
LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 82 John-st., near William.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth of July.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Banners, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 28 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, [illegible]
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parson's Exterminator.
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Weed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

Coverings for the Feet.—CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies are invited to examine, at Cantrell's, a large assortment of all the different kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured expressly for customers' wear, and at prices as cheap as any other establishment in the City.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 300 and 302 Bowery.
The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City. GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

Osborne—Kirk.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, by Rev. James Millett, Theodore E. Osborne, of Fredericksburgh, Va., to Frances A. Kirk, of this City.

DIED.

Champney.—In Fitzwilliam, N. H., on Friday, June 26, Mary J., wife of Samuel T. Champney, of the City of Brooklyn.

The remains were interred in Fitzwilliam.

☞ Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

Day.—On Tuesday morning, June 30, Mary E., daughter of the late Mahlon Day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 122 East 16th-st., on Friday morning, July 3, at 9 o'clock.

Fowler.—On Wednesday, July 1, Anne Louisa Fowler, daughter of Augustus H. and Lydia A. Fowler.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) July 2, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Ann Hains, No. 600 3d-av.

Fowler.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, Mr. William Harvey Fowler, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 3 P. M., this day, (Thursday,) July 2.

Hyslop.—On Wednesday morning, July 1, Thomas Chalmers Hyslop, only son of Dr. James and Josephine Hyslop, aged 4 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 68 East 19th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Hotchkiss.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday evening, June 30, of [illegible], Jeremiah Hotchkiss, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock Friday morning, July 3. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7 and 9:30 A. M.

Haight.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, Howard Morse, son of Samuel and Helen M. Haight, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 Congress-st., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Troy and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Morgan.—On Tuesday afternoon, June 30, after a short illness, Elizabeth T. Morgan, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John M. Morgan, No. 67 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Norsworthy.—On Monday, June 29, after a long and painful illness, Frances, widow of Samuel Norsworthy, aged 77 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 255 4th-av., without further notice.

Sullivan.—On Tuesday, June 30, after a long and painful illness, Dennis J. Sullivan, son of John Sullivan, of Bridge-st., Brooklyn; formerly assistant foreman of the *Times* office, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company, No. 23, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Monroe-st., on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 3½ o'clock.

Sanger.—On Wednesday, July 1, Hezekiah Sanger, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Orange, N. J. A train leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., stopping at the Brick Church Station.

Vinton.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 29, Paul Vinton, infant son of Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., aged 5 months and 13 days.

The remains were taken to Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 307.—July 1, 1863.
59, 44, 56, 29, 21, 6, 10, 2, 13, 16.
Kentucky, Class 308.—July 1, 1863.
6, 15, 9, 64 55, 25, 24, 19, 65, 26, 21, 54, 71, 49, 73.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—30 PER CENT. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

USE NOTHING BUT

THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN!
LEONARD'S
SOUTH AMERICAN
FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY
has never been known in failing to cure the
FEVER AND AGUE
when taken in strict accordance with directions.
The following distinguished and influential gentlemen, well known in their several localities, have voluntarily given their testimony to the value and success of this certain remedy and preventive of
CHILLS AND FEVER.
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Hon. H. W. LYDAY, State Senator, Grundy Co., Mo.
Hon. C. W. STYLES, Mayor of Brunswick, Ga.
Hon. C. L. REYNOLDS, Mayor of Trenton.
Hon. J. C. GRIFFIN, Ex-Senator, Mo.
Hon. JNO. CULLERS, House of Representatives, Buttsville, Mo.
Hon. Judge STEPHEN PERRY, Probate Court, Trenton, Mo.
Rev. L. M. PEASE, Five Points House of Industry, New-York.
Rev. MARTIN PETERSON, Lindley, Mo.
Rev. J. K. HUDSON, (Methodist,) Niagara, N. Y.
Rev. JAMES SHAW, (Methodist,) Birdsville, Texas.
Rev. T. BRADLEY, (Baptist,) Trenton, Mo.
Dr. J. C. SAUNDERS, De Kalb, Miss.
Dr. B. A. BENTON, Tunkhannock, Penn.
Dr. B. C. MOFFATT, Staten Island Hospital, N. Y.
Dr. J. A. WILLIAMS, Laplace, Ala.
Dr. CHAS. BEDDOE, Branchport, N. Y.
Dr. JAS. S. BLAIN, Brunswick, Ga.
Maj. J. T. TINDALL, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth.
B. SHERMAN, Esq., Supervisor town of Branchport, N. Y.
JAS. ESTES, Esq., Sheriff of Grundy Co., Mo.
G. W. BUNGAY, Esq., Editor *Ilion Independent*, N. Y.
JNO. G. HARMON, Esq., Clerk Court Common Pleas, Cairo, Ill.
B. F. GRIFFIN, Esq., Editor Brunswick *Herald*, Geo.
G. H. HUBBELL, Clerk Circuit Court, Trenton, Mo.
Besides innumerable certificates of cures performed when other remedies have been used without any good effect, from Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, Farmers and Mechanics, from all parts of the country.
G. A. LEONARD & CO., Proprietors, New-York.
For sale by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
McKESSON & ROBBINS, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st.,
M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st.,
and by Druggists generally.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 13. Wholesale and retail.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

★ [illegible]IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS,"
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
H. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-st.

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures toothache in one minute.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 20 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Coudert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Hay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 3d of July, at 12 o'clock. Terms easy. The 9:30 train on the New-Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By Order,
WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, Secretaries.

GEN. KEARNY LEADING A CHARGE.
A most exquisite and spirited picture.
CARD PHOTOGRAPH FOR ALBUMS. Price 25 cents.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
NEW TESTIMONY.
"New-York, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 40 6th-av."
"New-York, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."
No. 135 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.
New-York, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.
SIGHT RESTORED.
June 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
New-York, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH AND SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 260 4th-st.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 150 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

POPULAR HITS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Reliable Gentleman.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Post Boy.
The Ogress, Emperor of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Massachusetts.
The British Lion, On and Off the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Job.
Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.
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SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Humors and Bowel Complaints.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 38 Hanover-st.

PATENT CAVALRY FOR FOURTH OF JULY.—The wonderful CANTERING HORSES, which run along the road, propelled by the weight of the rider, are well suited to the HOME GUARDS. Girls can ride as well.
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NOW READY,
THAT SUCCESSFUL NOVEL,
SKIRMISHING.
The London Athenaeum gives it high praise, and, indeed, one can hardly find in all the novels of the season characters so successfully drawn, or a story so charming and readable.
Price $1.
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO., Publishers.
Trade supplied by J. BRADBURN, (Successor to M. Doolady,) No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CCI.—FOR JULY, 1863.
CONTENTS.
ARTICLE I.—Traits of Jean Paul and his Time.
II.—Peerages and Genealogies.
III.—The Chronology, Topography, and Archaeology of the Life of Christ.
IV.—Liberia College.
V.—Samuel Kirkland.
VI.—Leigh Hunt.
VII.—Aeronautics.
VIII.—The American Tract Society, Boston.
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XI.—Critical Notices.
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Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 50c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the watering-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
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NEW WORK ON SEAMANSHIP — COMPILED from various authorities and illustrated with numerous original and selected designs, for the use of the United States Naval Academy. By S. B. Luce, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N. Second edition; greatly enlarged; 562 pages, royal octavo, with over 400 illustrations. Price $10. Just published and for sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

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MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 677 3d-av., corner of East 43th-st.
THE HONORABLE CORPS.
MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this CORPS OF HONOR.

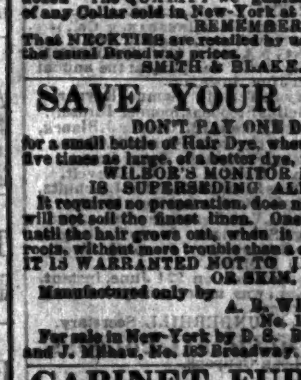
ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.

Pay and allowances same as officers and men of the United States Infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistments will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, &c. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York,
AT NO. 677 THIRD-AVENUE.

By order of Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.
CHAS. E. JENKINS, Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District New-York.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PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor, No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT
NOTICE!
We have reduced the retail price of Gents' Fine Linen 3 and 4-ply COLLARS to 15 cents each, or $1 75 per dozen. The QUALITY we guarantee to be equal to that of any Collar sold in New-York at $3 50 per dozen.
REMEMBER
That NECKTIES are retailed by us at just about HALF the usual Broadway prices.
SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells, and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

The Society will meet at the City Hall on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M.

By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
Marinus Willett, Secretary.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES.
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO., No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

V. L.
DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 234 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 22 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialities, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognize with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, June 30, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will until the 15th day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $250,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and commanding with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust in the City, named below, and from either where the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 15, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received at par.
INTEREST on BONDS in connection on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Bought on payment in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
New-York, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. SININGER,
WM. THORN, EDMUND BURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL E. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON, CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH, WM. P. COULTER,
RICHARD V. GARMAN, WM. H. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS M. PEOE,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, C. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Returning Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for fabrics transitted to subscribers at the market price in currency, the premium of bank-ages.
RETURUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LONG ISLAND "NORTH SHORE RAILROAD."—At a meeting held at the Little Neck Hotel, on Monday, June 29, 1863, called for the purpose of considering the expediency of constructing a North Shore Railroad and establishing steam railway communication with New-York. On motion of W. F. Miller was called to the Chair, and Isaac Sneedegar appointed Secretary. The President having submitted a survey of the route, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed road, it was

Resolved, That the construction of a North Shore Railroad, extending east to Manhasset, and intersecting the Cow Neck Road, is practicable, and that we are in favor of its speedy completion.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to raise subscription to a capital stock of $300,000, being one-half the sum of $600,000; and John Taylor, J. Platt Carle, Robert Bell, Wm. E. Lawrence, Samuel Willets, Alexander Jennison, E. P. Willets, Wm. F. Miller, Benjamin Hicks, Charles W. Rogers, James Udall, J. L. Hewlett, Thomas Mesnieger, John M. Hicks, Edward Willets, Isaac Sherwood, Silas Mott, William Vandevoer and Peter Bogart were appointed as such Committee.

Resolved, That subscriptions are now in order.

Whereupon, 4,100 shares, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $117,200, were taken.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Flushing Journal*, the Glen Cove *Gazette* and the New-York *Times*.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the "Little Neck Hotel" on MONDAY next, July 6, at 7 P. M.

WM. F. MILLER, Chairman.
Isaac Sneedegar, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 16th June, instant:

John F. Lewis, Henry S. Terbell, Samuel Barger,
Moffitt Ward, Cornelius Stephens, Jacob Sheffield,
Abraham Leggett, D. Tyler's Steward, Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams, William Hertzel, Growell Adams,
Alfred Sizmore, Charles F. Hunter, Henry David,
George Warner, John O. Morse, J. G. Bispham,
Chris. Dwyer, Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler, Elphalet Bostwick, Albert Mann,
John F. Yelverton, Abr'm R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis, George Schneider, James B. Hedges,
Solomon Jones, Peter R. Dubois, Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir, Joseph E. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Alton City Funded Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Funded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Also
Interest on New-York State 6 per cent. Stock Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 6% Stock Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
The above, due July 1, will be paid, or presentation at our Banking House.
DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by virtue of the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of April, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 6 of said act of incorporation.

E. Draper, Samuel J. Gandy, R. O. Pine, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.
The stock subscription books of the Pilot Knob Iron Company are closed. Subscribers may pay in full at their option for stock to the undersigned on the 10th of July, and receive their certificates, or pay the usual quarterly dividend and interest after the 10th, until required by the Board.

THOS. ALLEN, Agent.
At the office of H. G. Marquand, No. 31 William-st.

Office of the Continental Insurance Co.,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits on the 2d inst. are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

R. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Pierrepont Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 11 to 1 o'clock.

F. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.
The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, at gold coin, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & OESHARD.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER
Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the sale of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the Bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES
"5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
Office of Livermore, Clews & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

Dr. Wm. G. Lawrence, Member Mining Board. Robt. W. Halsted, Member Stock Exchange. Simeon Ballwin, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 74 WALL-ST.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

References.—R. Sloo & Co., 29 and 31 Cedar-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 33 South-st.; Seneca Railway, Pittsburgh, N. Y. Ex. Co., C. L. Lawrence & H. Vyle, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Ætn. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 43 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 82 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 274 Broadway.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS.
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 66 Wall-st., will pay the Athens County Coupons, due July 1.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Matured Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services as the Board of Broker for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, Chicago, June 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Corner 4th-av. and 42d-st.,
New-York, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment (interest thereon being payable in New-York) at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863.

JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.

R. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
Chicago, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, FROM bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid, less United States Government tax, by Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after July 1, 1863.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of shortime, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York, this 25th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June is declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 16th July; 2 per cent. in cash and [illegible] per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 30th to the 15th July. Shareholders ordering their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish D. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 68 Wall-st.,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Bank, No. 108 Broadway,
New-York, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th of June, and opened on the 8th of July.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., Office No. 39 William-st.,
New-York, June 22, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Importers and Traders' Bank,
New-York, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

F. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

E. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, July 1, 1863.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Office of the Guardian Life Ins. Co.,
of New-York City, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.

H. Y. CAHAGAN, Secretary.

Office No. 70 Wall-street,
New-York, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEVOOST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.
June 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 92 Wall-st.

HENRY E. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

E. F. VALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Norwich, Conn., June 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th instant, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Office of the Saratoga Empire Spring Co.,
Saratoga Springs, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, free from government tax, be and the same is hereby declared out of the earnings of the six months ending July 1, payable at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 15 John-st., New-York, on the 20th day of July next, to holders of said Stock at the close of business on the 10th inst.

The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

O. H. CROWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the second six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 15th day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 1.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 Bowery. The Trustees have declared a Dividend on Deposits of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 20 July. Dividend drawn will bear interest to the 20 July.

THOS. S. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY (July 6). All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Mercantile Exchange Bank in the City of
New-York, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

The Park Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until the 1st of July next.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, June 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank,
New-York, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Williamsburgh City Bank,
Williamsburgh, July 1, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders at the banking-house on demand.

GEO. FIELD, Cashier.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank,
New-York City, June 29, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. TELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. S. HERRICK, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Office of the Long Island Ins. Co.,
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York,
June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1850.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug'st F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDEK V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 117 Chatham-street, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Stephen A. Burgess, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., is open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
William M. Pulling, } Vice-Presidents.
Silvanus S. Ward, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-MAY.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 6 to 8 P. M. THOS. S. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
June 26, 1863.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 252 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, Five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

UMAS PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haines, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, from as low as $1, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Call and see.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, THE 4TH OF JULY
Its victims' dire pains rebe Dailey's Extractor!
Born, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die—
They all could be saved by this benefactor.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TOTAL ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1863, LESS LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID, $1,000,000.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

DEALERS with this Company will be allowed the option to be signified at the time of application for insurance of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, Returns in Cash, of premiums paid and earned during this year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every OPEN policy (same being upon which there shall have been earned, and paid $200 and upward, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT.
3. Upon time risks, upon hulls and freight, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

Trustees:

Edward Rowe, of C. Dod & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Sled & Co.
George Moore, of Moore & Tuttle.
Robert B. Hoit, of Hoit & Co.
Thomas A. E. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harsewitz & Halsey.
Thomas Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
R. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
Martin F. Hyman, of Buffalo.
E. M. Derrick, of Buffalo.
Wm. E. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galvey, Canada & Teller.
Lawrence Kyser.
Wm. H. Fanham, of Fanham & Saxton.
David Ogden.
R. O. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Jesse Hoyt.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Kyser, of Lawrence Kyser & Co.
Charles A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
F. L. Sternberg, of Buffalo.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, of Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

R. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
Wm. M. Wheeler, 2d Vice-President and Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 80 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL, $250,000
SURPLUS, $50,000
ASSETS, $300,000

New-York, June 1, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING, THOMAS SMULL,
JEFFERSON TOWNSEND, J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD, DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, O. S. SMITH,
JOSEPH M. MAYNARD, GEORGE L. WARD,
LEONARDO E. SUAREZ, ALEX. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON, ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. E. SEO, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN W. ASTON, A. VENADA DEL ALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, ALEX. T. SHAW,
A. A. MOODY, HENRY A. LEVERICH,
GEO. CRISWOLD, Jr., JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT, JOHN E. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. A. AMES, 2d V.-P., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS OVER $300,000.

Total Assets, over $600,000.

The Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and household insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. CURRY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by two Scotch girls, with first-class references, situations, as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to go in the country. Apply at Sauer & Beattie's food-store, No. 226 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; best City references; no objection to the country. Call for 3 days, at No. 165 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City references. Call, for a day, at No. 105 West 19th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPectable woman, as excellent cook, in a first-class private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class references given from her last place, where she is now advertising from. Call at No. 3 East 17th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant English woman, as professed cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged at No. 120 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

A COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and would go as chambermaid, or take charge of children; very City references from her last place. Call at No. 4 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good and faithful servant, and is an experienced cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 370 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as laundress, or would do chambework and do the washing; understands fluting. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 410, corner 6th-av. and 26th-st., 2d floor back. Best of references.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; the best City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 205 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A VERY respectable young girl wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 64 Greenwich-st., between 20th and 21st sts., Room No. 22. Can be seen for two days. Best City references.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 13th-st. No objection to go to the country; best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN CITY OR country, by a neat, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a good baker; can give an excellent washer and ironer; economical and trusty. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Best of references given.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper, assistant or general clerk; is an office; by an experienced young man; has City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who speaks English, French and German; can give good City references. Address ENERGETIC, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WAN

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure. Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES. A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it. Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row., J. H. EATON, No. 5 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 30 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing *Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments* to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 238 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $35; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 13 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$225 WILL PURCHASE THE ONLY photograph gallery in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, near New-York, including first-class instruments, furniture and stock. Rent, $2 per week. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., N. Y., from 9 to 11 A. M.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AT YONKers, the stock of dry goods and business of a large dry goods store, located in the centre of the village; the oldest stand in the place. Will be sold at a great bargain to a party wishing to carry on the business. For particulars inquire of B. HOYT, Yonkers.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—EXPRESS ROUTE between New-York and Williamsburgh, for sale cheap. The proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to it; now doing a good business. Offices No. 20 Peck-slip and No. 51 South 7th-st. E. G. HEDGE.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Shannon(?), leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21. And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from ... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table ... $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half. Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin ... $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations ... 30

Prices of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York. For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 4. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE. SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PEARSON, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship *EVENING STAR*, W. B. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

N. O. ROBERTS' LINE. CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON. The steamer AMERICA will sail as above. Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ... July 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK will sail on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 2, 1863. She has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. FROOD, R. N. R., 2,336 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches. Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $95, $110, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free. Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5. An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y. To be followed by the SHANNON on the 13th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:10 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15 and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, & 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 6:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, [illegible] A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave: FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and [illegible] P. M. | [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. On SUNDAYS, at 6:32 P. M., from 30th-st. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. PEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat, or by taking the 10:30 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. D. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, HUFF'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. J. ARROWSMITH, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT. For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. Consisting of steamers 1863. PLANET, METEOR, CITY OF CLEVELAND, TRAVELER, ILLINOIS, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT. One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior. Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M. The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms, is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world. For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings. The large and accommodating steamboat WYOMING, will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1½ P. M. Fare 25 cts. Freight taken at most reasonable rates. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier. New-York, June 25, 1863.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS. FOR SALE. THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR NEWPORT, VIA NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN SHORE LINE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 22, 1863, a train will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 1¼ P. M., passing through New-Haven, New-London and Stonington to East Greenwich, R. I., without change of cars, when the splendid steamer WATER LILY will be in waiting to start, immediately on the arrival of the train, for Newport, affording a splendid sail down the Narragansett Bay, arriving at 8½ P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked through. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mounts & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for the North and the West; arriving at Saratoga [illegible] o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN, SPRINGFIELD, &c.—[illegible] The CONTINENTAL leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. WM. G. READ, ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, Philadelphia. ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York. New-York, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of M. A. HOWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, both parties retiring from the business. MARTIN A. HOWELL, LEWIS T. HOWELL. Dated June 5, 1863.

The business of manufacturing Paper Hangings will be conducted hereafter, in the usual manner, by the subscribers, under the firm of M. A. HOWELL & CO., who are fully authorized to settle the accounts of the retiring firm, and all parties then indebted, are requested to adjust their claims at once. MARTIN A. HOWELL, JR., J. RUSSELL HOWELL. No. 24 CORTLANDT-ST., June 5, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. J. ADAMS & CO., in New-York and Boston, is this day dissolved by limitation, CHARLES and WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN retiring from the business. J. J. ADAMS is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. Signed, J. J. ADAMS, CHARLES VAUGHAN, WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN. The business of J. J. Adams & Co. will be continued at No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York, by J. J. ADAMS, under the same style as heretofore. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WALDRON, ROBB & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in Mr. GEORGE B. WALDRON. GEORGE B. WALDRON, THOMAS B. ROBB, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY B. ALLEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO. No. 15 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863. LOOMIS L. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. GEORGE A. THOMPSON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT as partners in our house, the style of the firm will hereafter be VERNON BROTHERS & Co. VERNON BROTHERS. New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDMUND S. MUNROE and LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK are this day admitted as partners in our firm. New-York, July 1, 1863. LOCKWOOD & CO.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 268 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COAL, &C.

COAL. E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st., Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH, Agent at Jersey City.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 530 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. H. DIAMOND, [illegible] Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY. EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY TO SANDY HOOK. Fare 50 cents. The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, Will make an excursion to Sandy Hook, JULY 4, 1863. Leaving New-York from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed down the bay, passing the Battery, Governor's Island, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, Fort Diamond, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, (where the Government prisoners are confined,) the Highlands of Neversink, and all the beautiful Villages, Residences and natural scenery on Staten Island. Returning, will reach the City by 3:30 P. M. Those who wish to survey the beautiful scenery of the world-renowned Bay of New-York, will find in this excursion opportunities seldom presented—a commodious Sound Steamer, skillful and attentive officers, Music, Dancing, and every requisite to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure to every participant. A splendid brass and cotillion band has been engaged for the occasion. An ample supply of refreshments will be provided, and every means employed to render the excursion profitable and satisfactory.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND. The Sea-Going Steamer COMMODORE Will leave as follows:

Foot of 23d-st., East River, at ... 10:00 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at ... 10:30 A. M.
Jersey City (Jersey City Ferry) at ... 11:00 A. M.
Foot of Amos-st., North River, at ... 11:30 A. M.
Foot of 34th-st., North River, at ... 12:00 M.

Refreshments of all kinds on board. An elegant band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Passengers taking this steamer will have a fine opportunity of enjoying the sea air, viewing the fortifications around New-York, and return to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

THE GRAND UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC and COTILLION EXCURSION. See Herald, News and Sun.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points. For further particulars, apply to ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. E. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—GRAND EXCURSION TRIP FROM NEW-YORK, to Sag Harbor, Orient, Orient Point and Greenport, and finally to New-London, Connecticut. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier 22 E. R., (James-slip,) on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4 o'clock, for the above named places; returning, leave Sag Harbor for New-York on MONDAY, July 6, at 4 P. M.; Greenport at 5½ P. M.; Orient at 6, and Orient Point at 7½ P. M. This giving passengers the opportunity of enjoying the fine country air, and many of the interesting localities of the east end of Long Island. FARE FOR THE TRIP $2. Staterooms and meals extra. In addition to the above, the steamer DONALDSON will leave Sag Harbor on SATURDAY, July 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., for Greenport, Orient, Orient Point and New-London, allowing parties an opportunity to visit many of the interesting localities there, such as Forts Trumbull and Griswold, Groton Monument, &c., returning, leave New-London at 4 P. M., and back, touching at the above mentioned places, to Sag Harbor. Fare for the day, 50 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR JULY 4, 1863. —NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The trains of this road will be run at excursion rates on that day only, as follows: [illegible] Fare from Hunter's Point to go and return (tickets good for that day only), [illegible] cents. Flushing is one of the most beautiful villages adjacent to the City, being only eight miles distant. West Flushing Grove, situated on the line of the road six miles from Hunter's Point, is a beautiful retreat from the noise, dust and confusion of the City on that day. In the Grove are convenient buildings, good water and persons to offer any facility required. J. S. [illegible], Superintendent.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. —Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4; on and after July 4, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7¼; Peck-slip 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 9. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Fare for the excursion, $1. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, THE STEAMER GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, for Glencove, Sand's Point, Whitestone and [illegible], Great Neck. Capt. Johnson, will leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 23d-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glencove at 4 P. M., making all the landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼. Spring-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼. Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt. BROOKLYN, May 28, 1863.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM KENT with her magnificent saloons and staterooms, and the steamboat SCRANTON; also three new double-decked barges and Florida Grove, to charter for excursion parties. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., the only authorized parties to charter the above boats.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—Commencing THURSDAY, July 2. Steamer MARYLAND leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; Dey-st. (Pier 23) North River, 8:15. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO THE HIGHLANDS OF Navesink, N. J. The steamer HELEN leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every day at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Thompson Dock at 3:45 P. M.

EXCURSION.—FOR OYSTER BAY, LLOYD'S Dock, Northport, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson. Steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Catharine-slip FRIDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE SUFFERERS from the powder explosion in Yorkville will be held at the house of Anthony Mathews, at the foot of 78th-st., East River, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock. Parties having claims for damages will present them to the Committee appointed by the sufferers at a previous meeting, who will be in attendance on that evening. It is necessary that all bills should be submitted to this Committee immediately, and in order to facilitate matters, it is requested that parties interested will present their claims in person and not employ any agent. Said parties having claims will then submit them, or to any of the Committee on or before Wednesday, the 8th. ROBERT ORR, SETH C. KEYES, THEODORE KARNER, N. S. HUSTED, Committee.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 10 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. FIVE DAYS ONLY. MONDAY, June 29, to FRIDAY, July 3. For a short time longer, GENERAL TOM THUMB, His beautiful and accomplished LITTLE WIFE, Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN, and the remarkable COMMODORE NUTT, Will remain on exhibition at THE GRAND OLD MUSEUM OF WONDERS. The world never saw anything half so wonderful as THIS GROUP OF ELFIN MORTALS. All arrived at full maturity—manhood and womanhood. Yet NO LARGER THAN SO MANY BABIES. Though perfect men and perfect women, in all the peculiarities and qualities that constitute such. Educated, Intelligent, Social, Affable, Agreeable and Polite. WHO CAN WONDER THAT CROWDS throng their Levees every day? Who can wonder that every class, the highest and lowest, are equally eager to pay their respects and feast their eyes, before their departure to another land? BY THE TIME IS SHORT. Let the interested heed the warning, and not miss the opportunity. They are on exhibition every day and evening, EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK. In the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock. AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 3, 7½, and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the acts of the Drama in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen, The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, and a million other Wonders, from every quarter of the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON, Which positively closes on SATURDAY, JULY 4, THE GLORIOUS NATIONAL HOLIDAY, When will be SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING. Beside other brilliant and attractive novelties EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING TILL THEN, At 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be performed THE SPLENDID DOMESTIC DRAMA, THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY. FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. The Ladies of Harlem will hold a Festival at Mount Morris, Harlem, on the 3d and 4th of July, for the benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. Refreshments, Music, and Fireworks, will be provided. Families, parties, and picnics from the City, are invited to spend the Fourth at these beautiful grounds, and are assured that good order will be observed, and every attention paid to secure enjoyment. Admittance free. The cars on the 2d, 3d, and 4th avs. carry passengers to Mount Morris.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1863. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, have decided upon the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—That part of the First Division which remains in the City will parade on the *Fourth day of July next, to unite in the celebration of* the Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The division line will be formed in 14th-st., with the right on 5th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M., and the parade will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Spicer. The division will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Corporation, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Veteran artillery will fire the National salute from the Battery, at noon. The Major-General takes occasion to return his thanks, as well as to congratulate the division, for the prompt and patriotic devotion with which its members of all grades have responded to the orders for duty in the field, upon the invasion of our neighbors in Pennsylvania. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments of this division, numbering 7,000 citizen soldiers, are already at the seat of war, and two other regiments of the division are preparing to support them in a few days. The Major-General is also deeply grateful to his fellow-citizens and those public institutions in whose employment so many members of this Division are engaged, for their patriotic devotion and liberality in retaining for them their situations during the present tour of duty. Capt. Otis will report to Gen. Spicer for escort duty at 7½ o'clock A. M. The Commissary-General will issue ammunition for the salute upon requisition of the proper officers. By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD. F. H. [illegible], Division Inspector.

There will be a salute fired in Union-square at sunrise, and at the Battery at sunset. In the evening fireworks will be displayed and music furnished at the following places:

City Hall ... Cornell's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st ... Hull's Band.
Madison-square ... Schenmiller's Band.
Tompkins-square ... Wannemaker's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st ... Helliwell's Band.
Liberty-square ... Heller's Band.
Broadway and 42d-st ... Wannemaker's Band.
Hammersley and Houston sts ... Rehne's Band.
Battery ... Wallace's Band.
Eighty-third-st. and 3d-av. ... Moller's Band.
Mount Morris ... Rubel's Band.
Jackson-square ... Rubel's Band.
Tenth-av. and Kingsbridge Road ... Bartott's Band.
Marion and Spring sts ... Wallace's Band.
Thirty-fourth-st. between 8th and 9th avs. ... Blind Band.
Manhattanville ...
Randall's Island ...

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset. Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession. The Civic Societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the Committee, TERENCE FARLEY, JOHN FOX, JOHN T. HENRY, CHAS. H. HALL, JAMES REED, PETER MITCHELL, F. I. A. BOOLE, Committee of the Board of Aldermen. JAMES HAYES, THOMAS BRADY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN G. HAVILAND, JAMES MURRAY, PATRICK RUSSELL, DAVID FITZGERALD, Committee of the Board of Councilmen. T. FARLEY, Chairman. JAMES HAYES, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, 1813, and 1814 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on SATURDAY, FOURTH DAY OF JULY, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the 87th year of our National Independence. The Veterans of the war of 1812 in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to join with us in the festivities of the day. HENRY RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen'l. ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant. N. B. A Regular monthly meeting will be held at the above place on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FLAGS—FOURTH OF JULY FLAGS.—WE ARE supplying the trade with American flags of nine sizes, neatly mounted on round sticks ready for use. Orders of the trade solicited by JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 150 Duane-st.

PATENT CAVALRY FOR FOURTH OF JULY.—All the boys and girls on hand for a ride on these delightful exercising horses. They are strong, and being capable of rapid propulsion, keep alive the interest. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 489 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. ONLY DEPOT, IN MAIDEN-LANE, Corner of William-st. We offer a full assortment of THESE SUPERIOR WORKS at the lowest factory prices. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, Corner of William.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS. EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. The Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest by making EARLY APPLICATION for Fireworks at our laboratory. J. G. & I. EDGE, Jersey City, N. J. Fireworks of every description for sale at the following depots in New-York: No. 27 Maiden-lane, No. 67 Maiden-lane and No. 14 John-st., New-York. N. B.—None genuine without our trade mark.

GENERAL DEPOT FOR EAGLE PREMIUM FIREWORKS. Attention is called to the large and complete assortment of salework, consisting of Roman candles, mines, flower pots, verticals, plain and fancy; scroll wheels, sky-rockets, Bengolas, triangles, pin wheels, torpedoes, fire-crackers, regular and extra large, &c. THOMAS J. JONES, Sole Agent, No. 10 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by [illegible], LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley. THURSDAY, July 2. SECOND MONTH. AND THE FURORE INCREASING. DELIGHTED AND INTELLIGENT AUDIENCES GREETING John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, with the most flattering tokens of APPLAUSE AND APPROBATION, THIS SPACIOUS AND COOL THEATRE BEING CROWDED NIGHTLY TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY. The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. COLLINS, who has purchased the sole right of the production of this celebrated play in America, in his famous character of CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope." Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, In his celebrated character of Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE. And the following unapproachable cast: Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, C. Kingsland, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, &c., Mdme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c. SPLENDID SCENERY, by [illegible], Hayes, Millard, Thorne, &c. ORIGINAL MUSIC, under H. B. Dodworth's direction. ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES, by Mons. Phillips. PERFECT MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Furze, Banyan and Devlin. NEW FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, by Mr. S. Wallis, and an excellent DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET, In characteristic Dances arranged by Signor Ronzani. Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE. Commence at 8; conclude at 11½ o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN. BENEFIT OF MR. W. R. FLOYD. First appearance in a public character of MR. DAN BRYANT. THURSDAY EVENING, July 2, 1863. THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Gertrude (first time) ... Miss M. Henriques.
Capt. Walter Maydenblush ... Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Sir Charles Howard ... Mr. Chas. Fisher.

To be followed by Lover's Irish drama, in one act of HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy, with song of "Lanigan's Ball" and an Irish jig ... Mr. Dan Bryant.
Squire Egan ... Mr. [illegible]

Concluding with the screaming farce of THE SECRET.

Thomas, with song "Wedlock is a Ticklish Thing" ... Mr. Geo. Holland.
Dupius ... Mr. W. Reynolds.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Box book now open.

IRVING HALL—EVERY NIGHT. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE STEREOPTICON. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 2. By particular request, 50 DIFFERENT PIECES OF STATUARY, including EVE LISTENING, EVE REPENTANT, LADY GODIVA, UNA AND THE LION, THE THREE GRACES, VENUS. WASHINGTON IN RICHMOND AND NEW-YORK, NIGHT AND MORNING, And all the Statuary of the Crystal Palace. Each Picture 25 feet square. Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Doors open at 7½. Commencing at 8 o'clock. TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS On Fourth July, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., *have been awarded a first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition*, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 88 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased, or for payments. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Old pianos taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $350 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

HAINES BROTHERS' EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE and TO LET. No. 732 Broadway.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. —The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the country; band, church and opera music books of instruction, and strings for all instruments. City and country orders promptly filled at MILLET'S Old Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE PIANOS, SQUARES and uprights, at lower prices than any other first-class house. Manufactory, East 25th-st.; wareroom in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NEW MUSIC.—"FLIRTATION," A COMIC BALlad, by R. TUCKER, author of "When this Cruel War is over." "Was my brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 190 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. C. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

COSMOPOLITAN OR CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, New-Hamburgh, N. Y. All the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Military tactics taught by competent teachers residing at the Institute. A complete gymnasium, fine playing-ground, skating-ponds, a military camp, large drill-rooms, 22 acres of ground, filled with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. The cadets are trained by a competent military instructor. For commodiousness of building (100 rooms,) and healthfulness of location, it is unsurpassed. Pupils admitted at any time. For circulars, containing full particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES JENKINS, East River Bank, or to Messrs. MACOY & SICKLES, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau and No. 683 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 38 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO is a pianist of a high order, composer of many popular pieces, and has had much experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family, either now or in the ensuing Fall; she would instruct also in French, acquired in France, drawing and painting in various styles; the highest references will be given, and, as salary is not a principal object, it is an unusual opportunity for those who require superior tuition upon easy terms. Address E. L., Box No. 3,203 Post-office, Philadelphia.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS. —A German gentleman, graduate of the Universities of Munich and Paris, formerly tutor in a family of distinction in France, and, during a number of years in this country, engaged as teacher of French, German and classics, wishes to form an engagement, either as tutor in a family or as teacher in a private school. First-class testimonials and references. Address Dr. F., care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE DEsires a situation as private tutor during the rest of the Summer, or for a year or more, if it is desired, and the terms are satisfactory; best of references given. Address PEDAGOGUE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

POSTSCRIPT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A HEAVY BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The First and Eleventh Corps Engaged with Longstreet and Hill.

Gens. Meade and Reynolds in Command of Our Forces.

No Decisive Result at Last Accounts.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED.

DEATH OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

The Locality of the Battle Near Gettysburgh.

NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

A heavy engagement has been going on since 9 o'clock this A. M., between the rebel forces of LONGSTREET and HILL and the First and Eleventh corps, under Gens. REYNOLDS and MEADE.

The locality of the fight is beyond Gettysburgh, on the Chambersburgh Pike.

Portions of the fight have been very severe, and attended with heavy loss.

Thus far the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, *and the Third and Twelfth are now coming up.*

I regret to say that Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was mortally wounded, and has since died.

L. L. CROUNSE.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Speculations on Military Movements—The Spoils at Winchester—Gen. Ewell's Congratulatory Order—Latest News from Vicksburgh, &c.

From the Richmond Inquirer, June 29.

People in civil life cannot pretend to criticise, in its present stage, a grand campaign, such as that now entered upon by our Army of Northern Virginia. We do not so much as know its object, and therefore still less can we pronounce on the suitableness of the means. Some of the Confederate newspapers write as if they had expected the cavalry advance into Pennsylvania to have been at once let loose upon a general plundering expedition. But, independently of the fact that nothing disorganizes troops and renders them useless like indiscriminate plunder, it is well to recollect that it may be absolutely necessary to the general plan to keep that cavalry force well in hand, so as to cover the movements of the main body. [illegible] great chessboard of war there is a mighty game in progress; and neither we at home, nor HOOKER, the opposite player himself, has yet divined the nature of Gen. LEE's combinations. It is true that Confederates owe no consideration or forbearance to their enemies. It is true, further, that our Generals owe it to their own people to visit a terrible devastation and havoc upon the enemy's country, whenever they have the means in their hands to do so effectually, and on a grand scale. But this is not yet the case. Gen. HOOKER, with a vast army, is still to be disposed of, and every movement of each command must, doubtless, be calculated with a view to this needful preliminary business. It may be needful even to deceive the enemy as to the ultimate object of the Confederate General, by adopting the very course complained of—that is, forbearing from plunder now, on the very threshold of the expedition. In order to do the business well and thoroughly the just retaliation (which we demand and the foe expects) must be organized and regulated as deliberately as any other military movement, and it might be fatal to the whole campaign if JENKINS' cavalry were now permitted to load themselves with plunder, and so, for the sake of the paltry booty of Chambersburgh, miss perhaps the splendid prize of Philadelphia or the crushing blow at the enemy's head in Washington.

These are some of the considerations which should make us all take patiently for the present the well-pleased announcements made in Yankee papers about private property being hitherto respected, and payment made in Confederate bills. Certainly, if the expedition of Gen. LEE were to end so—if, at the very moment when hordes of Yankee brigands are burning and plundering far and wide over our country, not only stealing all they can lay their hands upon, but letting loose bands of negroes with bayonets in one hand and torches in the other, to the work of indiscriminate outrage and devastation, our army in Pennsylvania were to march through the country just as if it were our own, asking permission of Dutch farmers to draw water at their wells, pressing their custom on the smiling storekeepers, and paying them in the best and only kind of money we ever see at home; and should return so, amid the compliments of the Pennsylvanians, and their heartily expressed wishes soon to see again among them such bounteous and liberal gentlemen—in that unheard of and unsupposable case, the whole world would laugh us to scorn; it would be said to amount indeed to an admission that we do indeed feel ourselves to be in unjustifiable rebellion, and have no right to presume to deal with our enemies as they may deal with us. It would be giving up the cause; formally surrendering our people throughout every State to pillage and oppression; inviting a continuance and aggravation of all the evils of invasion, and virtually offering the necks of our ringleaders to the *hangman.*

This is so horrible to think of that we may safely conclude it is not the intention of the great chieftain to whom so mighty a task has been intrusted by the President, and who has up to this day discharged his task so nobly. His operations for the present we take to be wholly strategical. He may purposely forbear to alarm the hostile populations, and give them warning to run off their herds and flocks, so as to leave the country waste before him, until, HOOKER once well cleared out of his path, he can throw the whole Confederate army in Pennsylvania, wide-winged, far stretching, in one vast combined movement, enveloping Washington on the one side, Harrisburgh on the other, and so forward, forward, till our red battle flag reflects itself in the Delaware.

THE FRIGHT IN RICHMOND.

From the Sentinel, of the 25th.

LINCOLN seems, indeed, in earnest about giving us another view of his banners from the hills of Richmond—a great deal more earnest, we are sorry to say, than are those who have had in hand the management *of the organization of our citizens* to assist in home defence. Now that the enemy are unquestionably landing in considerable force both at Brandon, on the James, and at the White House, on the Pamunkey, there is that commotion among us which is due to the circumstances. Instead of being ready for our work—every man knowing his Captain and his rally-point and signal—we are now to present the spectacle of an excited mob, meeting to organize when the enemy is at our doors. A great responsibility rests upon those who have been assigned the duty of organizing the people, and accepted the call, but have totally neglected their business. What excuse they may offer boots not now. They, at least, cannot say that they have not been reminded of their remissness.

Nothing remains now but to make the best of things as they are, and to organize without another day's delay. *Let live* men be appointed to the management. The homes and the property of this people are at stake, and it is every man's business, and every man's duty to himself to defend them. If we present the front that we ought to do, we shall deter attack. If we organize slowly and imperfectly, we shall have a fight and doubtless a victory, but we will have to pay the sad price. If we neglect our duty, we may expect the fate which we shall richly deserve!

We see some frivolous complainings because the guns which are to be put into our hands are not in all cases fancy pieces. This is no time for such nonsense. They are infinitely better guns than many of those with which our brave soldiers won the early victories of the war. They are excellent guns, good for a Yankee at every pull of the trigger, if only there be a brave man to hold and aim them. They are guns that our brothers and sons have borne, and are bearing, during many a long and weary march; surely the most inform or [illegible] among us can carry them to our city fortifications, where alone they would be expected to use them. Let us, for decency's sake, hear nothing more about heavy guns. There are men whom you cannot suit with a gun, because they do not want any gun. But a brave man who wants to help to defend his home and capital, will thankfully receive whatever the Government gives him, knowing that it will give him the best it can.

P. S.—After the above was in type, it was ascertained that the news accepted as true all day yesterday, that the enemy had landed at the White House, was without foundation. It was understood that the tidings came through one of the army scouts. If so, we hope Gen. ELZEY will put him in the guard-house. It is essential in times like these that we have accurate information.

Officers of the detective police, who were at West Point yesterday at 11 o'clock, and at the White House in the evening at 4 o'clock, state that there was no enemy and no signs at either point, at the hours named. A telegraph from the White House, still later, says none are there, but mentions a report that they are at West Point.

The fact that we thus have longer time to prepare than we expected, will not, we hope, throw us back into lethargy. Let Government take efficient steps to enroll and officer, and force out, if necessary, every one who ought to be in the Home Guard. In the public meeting held in the Square last evening, we are told that what most looked like work of anything seen, was a company of gray-headed men and a number of little boys, who were organized and drilling. There are thousands of able-bodied men who will not be induced to do their duty, except by compulsion. They are in gambling-rooms or other places of vice, at the very time that the Governor may be addressing a crowd in the public square, or the city bells may ring the approach of the enemy. Moral appeals never reach them. The strong arm of the law must take hold.

The following paragraph we find in the local columns of the *Sentinel*:

The Militia responded in great numbers to the Governor's proclamation yesterday afternoon. The vast crowd assembled in front of the Eastern entrance of the Capitol, and were addressed by Gov. LETCHER, who stated the causes which had influenced him to make this appeal to the citizens, and he was satisfied that it had not been made in vain. He told them that if it became necessary to go out to defend the city, he would go with them, and, if need be, surrender his life before the Capitol should be given up to the foe. He was repeatedly cheered during the progress of his remarks. The Governor was followed by JOS. MAYO, Esq., Mayor of the city, in an effective speech. It is presumed that immediate steps will be taken for the organization of a force for the defence of the city.

THE CAPTURES AT WINCHESTER.

EXPLOITS OF MOSBY'S CAVALRY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.

We are in possession of some facts obtained from a private letter of a late date to a gentleman in Richmond, relative to the operations of our advancing army.

We surprised MILROY, and captured nearly his entire force, only excepting those who availed themselves of the example set by their commander, of an ignominious desertion of their comrades in battle.

We captured 4,700 men, 100 officers, 30 cannons, 300 wagons, 400 horses, 30 ambulances, and all the public and private baggage, sutlers' goods, &c. Not a wheel escaped. Our men deserve all our country can award them.

The people say that MILROY went off in civilian's clothes; he left Winchester the evening before the assault. He who does that as a commander will do anything disgraceful.

The Yankees are in a terrible state of commotion; they cannot imagine what the rebels are about. STUART has whipped their cavalry every day, and sometimes twice a day, ever since he left Culpepper. He has captured five or six hundred prisoners. MOSBY caught HOOKER's Aid, with letters of instruction to their cavalry commander, which showed that HOOKER was very much puzzled. IMBODEN has done millions of dollars worth of damage at Cumberland, Md. He has destroyed all the workshops and machinery, locomotives, cars, &c., there. Every bridge from the Little Capon River, for some distance west of Cumberland, is completely destroyed. The immense tunnel is destroyed, and the "great iron bridge" knocked all to pieces; eleven shots from a 12-inch rifled gun brought the whole structure—four hundred feet of magnificence—into the water. This is one of the worst blows we have lately given them.

Maj. WHITE has broken the railroad between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks. He burned one wagon train, but did not get the horses.

MILROY is on the Maryland Heights; he has no communication with anybody, and it's probable no one is desirous of having any with him.

Our destruction of railroad property rather outdoes the grand Stoneman raid, and the small work of damage on the Central Railroad.

A report reached the city by the Fredericksburgh train last evening to the effect that a rumor was noised at Guiney's station, although nothing was said of such a movement by the passengers direct from Gordonsville on the Central. Possibly some of the citizens may apprehend some such dash on the part of the enemy; but we are quite sure that their fears will never be realized.

No reports, for a wonder, reached us from Winchester, and the public may congratulate itself that through the usual channels (passengers) there were none. The seat of war is now removed some 200 miles or more beyond the Capital, and a "passenger report" traveling that distance would not be likely to contain much of its pristine simplicity and truth.

RETURNING THANKS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS, June 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—The Lieutenant-General commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success with which he has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgment of divine favor, Chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than three hundred killed, wounded and missing—we have carried strong works, defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over three thousand prisoners and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause, which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL.

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. G.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of June 26 publishes the following telegrams:

DEMONSTRATIONS NEAR MEMPHIS.

JACKSON, Thursday, June 25.

A special to the *Mississippian*, dated Grenada 24th, announces the arrival there of eighty-three prisoners, taken by CHALMERS.

HEAVY FIRING AT VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Wednesday, June 24.

Gen. TAYLOR had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17th.

The firing at Vicksburgh still continues, far heavier than ever heard.

Official dispatches state that Gen. CHALMERS sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another.

YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., June 24, *via* MOBILE, June 25.

A small party of twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven, the station on the Jackson and New-Orleans Railroad, fifty-eight miles south of Jackson. They burned the train and then left, taking the road east toward Monticello.

The firing at Vicksburgh ceased at 7 o'clock this morning.

CAVALRY EXPLOIT.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 25.

Col. LYONS, commanding cavalry outside of Port Hudson, attacked GRIERSON in the rear of BANKS' army yesterday, capturing 50 prisoners and 57 wagons and teams, and putting the remainder of the Yankees to flight.

THE NATIONALS WHIPPED OPPOSITE BATON ROUGE.

OSYKA, Thursday, June 25.

Gen. TAYLOR fought and whipped the Federals opposite Baton Rouge on Sunday.

HEAVY FIRING AT PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, June 24, *via* MOBILE, June 25.

The Lieutenant and Provost-Guard at Clinton, La., have been ordered here.

Very heavy firing was heard last night at Port Hudson.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 26.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is no longer in the Confederacy. He has sailed from Wilmington, and so many days ago that ere this he is either safe on British soil or deck, or captured again by his admirers at Washington.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, when thrust into our lines, presented himself as a prisoner to our authorities, and was so held while in our limits. He requested an exit from one of our ports, and it was accorded him.

We are very glad, indeed, that the matter was managed as it was, and has terminated as it has done. It is just what we suggested as the best for all the parties concerned, and most likely to frustrate LINCOLN's amiable designs.

We probably shall soon hear of VALLANDIGHAM in Canada, and next of his crossing the line in great triumph as Governor of Ohio."

From Franconia, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA, N. H., Wednesday, July 1.

The American Telegraph Company have completed their line to the Franconia Mountains, and opened a telegraph office in this house.

The line will be continued to the White Mountains, and a telegraph office opened in the Crawford House within a few days.

Visitors at the Franconia and White Mountains have felt very much the want of a telegraph line, and consider themselves under obligations to the American Telegraph Company for opening offices in the Profile and Crawford Houses.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Evacuation of the City of Mexico by the Mexicans.

The Church Party Offer their Allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Whole French Army to Occupy the Capital.

Newspapers Established Favoring the French Policy.

The Democratic Element and Popular Sovereignty to be Extirpated.

Confiscation of Property by Gen. Forey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 30.

Dates from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 5th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President JUAREZ and his Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 31st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable Arsenal and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number over 20,000 men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca Plains, and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla warfare.

On June 1, a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. FOREY to offer their allegiance to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On June 5, the French division, under Gen. BAZAINE, occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the Capital on the 8th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the City of Mexico, settled with absolute certainty, that it is necessary to extirpate by root the democratic element, and no longer shall there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

Gen. FOREY had issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

The Organization of Thirty Regiments in New-York and Brooklyn.

The announcement, which appeared in the columns of the TIMES yesterday, that Gov. SEYMOUR had ordered Inspector-General MILLER to come to New-York immediately and commence the organization of thirty regiments here and in Brooklyn, gave an impetus to the military feeling. On making inquiry at the proper quarter, we find that no decided action in the matter has yet taken place, but that it is under consideration.

The militia to be raised will be for the defence of the State and the harbor, and for the purpose of repelling any invasion of the States adjoining New-York.

Hon. Mayor OPDYKE and the Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs are the moving instruments in this matter. The Mayor wrote to Gov. SEYMOUR stating that the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland should act as a warning to the State of New-York, and that they should be prepared for any emergency. Major-Gen. SANDFORD was consulted and highly approved of the plan; and the City Government have offered to assist in every way it can in raising and equipping such a force.

The Councilmanic Committee having signed the letter to the Governor, it was intrusted to Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, who forwarded the letter to Gov. SEYMOUR. The Mayor also telegraphed to Albany as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor:

SIR: The militia force of this City must be strengthened. Will you authorize Gen. SANDFORD to organize from twenty to thirty regiments forthwith? If you have no means of arming and equipping them, the City Government will, no doubt, make adequate provision. I urge this as a matter of absolute necessity.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Last evening the following answer was received:

ALBANY, June 30, 1863.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York, No. 79 Fifth-avenue:

I have taken steps to raise thirty (30) regiments in New-York and Brooklyn. The Inspector-General will see you to-morrow.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Inspector-General is expected in this City to-day, when it is thought the arrangements will be immediately made for enlisting and preparing the force for service.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A letter has been received from a non-commissioned officer of this regiment, now at Harrisburgh, from which the following interesting extract is taken:

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29, 1863.

Yesterday morning this regiment was moved about one-quarter of a mile forward in line of battle, to repel a charge of rebel cavalry. They did not charge, but fired three shells—6 to 12-pounders. I should think—and that was the last of it. No one hurt on our side. We were then drawn back to within about half a mile of the fortifications, where we are now, after being in the extreme front, under arms, twelve days and nights, traveling 130 miles, of which we marched fifty or sixty, with the enemy close upon us the greatest part of the time. The left wing of the regiment was again ordered on picket duty last (Sunday) night. This I call "pretty severe."

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

This fine regiment arrived at the Battery yesterday morning from Harper's Ferry, on its way home, under command of Col. WILLIAM WIRT VIRGIN. Its numbers have been thinned by the loss of about one hundred men during its absence, but it now is nearly nine hundred strong. The men are, generally speaking, in good health, and, although they return home after the expiration of their period of service, yet when mustered out of the service many of them express a determination to return again to the seat of war to do battle in the service of their country. The regiment left last evening by the Fall River route for home, where they will arrive to-day, and receive a welcome by their friends.

A SQUAD OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GONE TO JOIN HEADQUARTERS.

When this corps left for the seat of war, some hundreds of the men remained behind. It is satisfactory, however, to state that the last patriotic order of the Colonel, from the headquarters at Baltimore, has had the desired effect, as a squad of the Seventh left yesterday morning, by the Jersey City Railroad, en route for Baltimore.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

A non-commissioned officer of the Seventy-first regiment called at this office yesterday afternoon, and complained that he and many others of the regiments belonging to the State militia have made ineffectual application for transportation to their respective camps. They do not desire to purchase express tickets to Harrisburgh, or beyond that to their headquarters, and apply [illegible] to whom they should apply. The matter requires attention.

THE TURF.

Sixth and Last $5,000 Trotting Match between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

This match—which was two-mile heats under saddle—took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. There were present between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators, and the track, although in excellent condition for fast time, was exceedingly dusty, with the further annoyance of a high wind blowing it in clouds as the horses went round the course.

The betting was 100 to 80 on *Butler*, notwithstanding it was known that WM. WOODRUFF was to mount him instead of MACE, who had got hurt. WOODRUFF labored under the same disadvantage which DENIS did in the last match, in never having ridden his horse in a match before; but from the excellent opinion every one seems to have of him—both as to capacity and honesty—there was as much confidence among the backers of *Butler* of his being able to win under WOODRUFF's handling as if DAN MACE had mounted him.

First Heat.—Several attempts were made to start, which were foiled by the horses not getting to the score together, *Butler* breaking up several times and *Patchen* once. On one attempt, in which *Patchen* led by about a length at the distance stand, WOODRUFF told DENIS to pull up as he could not get up to him. At length the start was effected, *Butler* having the inside place; and the pace was so severe that *Butler* broke up just after they crossed the score, and *Patchen* took the inside and led by a couple of lengths into the turn, where he broke up again, and *Patchen* passed the quarter pole 8 lengths ahead in 35½ seconds, and at least 20 lengths in advance on entering the back stretch before *Butler* could be got down; this gap was reduced to sixteen lengths at the half mile, in 1:11, and was rather opened again as *Patchen* passed the distance stand; and just after, and while the horse was in front of the ladies' stand, DAN MACE went out to the middle of the track and loudly called upon young DENIS to ease up *Patchen*. The young fellow continued to press *Patchen* onwards, crossing the score for the second mile in 2:32, and every one felt sure of *Butler* being distanced, when he had fell off to at least twenty-five lengths on entering the back stretch in the second mile. This was the state of affairs, and with the distance still increasing, as *Patchen* came round the last turn for the home stretch; when, amidst the greatest excitement, DAN MACE started down the track as fast as he could from where he stood near the distance stand, followed by TOMMY JOHNSON, the pool auctioneer, and a hundred others, and motioned and called out to DENIS not to distance *Butler*. JOHNSON went even further, as he ran up to *Patchen* and called vociferously and waved his cap at DENIS to pull up his horse, and not go for the distance—which would, of course, have ended the race—the result was, that DENIS was evidently bewildered, and brought *Patchen* almost to a canter just past the distance-stand, but recovering his nerve, gave *Patchen* his head again, but only in time to just let *Butler* get in for another heat, when some owner, at once offered 100 to 500 that *Butler* would win the race. The two miles were done in four minutes and fifty-six seconds.

It only wanted a little more yelling on the part of the crowd that ran down the track, and the actual throwing of caps and jackets in *Patchen's* face, for the scene to have been the daguerreotype of the scenes which occurred at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, at the match between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, when *Patchen* was leading *Flora* in like manner as they came down the home-stretch.

The occurrence was generally condemned, although the spectators were unabled by it to witness another well-contested heat, at the close of which—when *Butler* was a length ahead—and it was a gamble to a farthing rush-light that he would win the heat; the feeling against MACE, who rode *Butler* in the second heat, found vent in a storm of yells, which so effectually broke *Butler* up at the distance stand, that he came over the score on the gallop, side and side with *Patchen*, to whom the judges had no other alternative than to give the heat and race.

Second Heat.—*Butler* led by a length, and took the track at the turn, and increased the space; *Patchen* lapped him at the quarter pole in 39½ seconds, and soon after *Butler* broke up, and *Patchen* entered on the back-stretch four lengths in front. This was slightly reduced at the half-mile in 1:12¾, from whence *Patchen* maintained his lead to the distance-stand, where *Butler* got off his feet again, amidst derisive cheers, and fell off some ten lengths at the score. A splendid burst of speed in going round the first turn of the second mile, placed *Butler's* nose at *Patchen's* saddle-girth, and amidst the greatest excitement on the part of the spectators, the positions of the horses were changed before entering the back-stretch, from where *Butler* led by a clear length, till at the distance-stand, as before related, he hopelessly broke up, and by the previous conduct of his present rider, lost him the race.

Time, 2 miles—5:1.

Thus has come to an unsatisfactory end these splendid series of trotting matches.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, 2-mile heats, best 2 in 3.

D. TALLMAN, names br. g. George M. Patchen	1	1
D. MACE, names blk. g. General Butler	2	2

Time—4:56; 5:1.

The following is a recapitulation of the previous matches between Patchen and Butler:

Mile heats under saddle, 3 in 5.

Gen. Butler	1	1	1
Patchen	2	2	2

Time—2:25; 2:31; 2:28½.

Two mile heats to wagons, 2 in 3.

Patchen	2	1
Butler	1	dist.

Time—4:56¾; 5:04.

Mile heats to wagons, 3 in 5.

Patchen	1	2	2	1	1
Butler	2	1	1	2	2

Time—2:27¾; 2:29; 2:28¼; 2:30; 2:32.

Two mile heats, in harness, 2 in 3:

Patchen	1	1
Butler	2	2

Time, 4:56; 4:56.

Mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5:

Butler	2	1	1	1
Patchen	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:26¼; 2:27¾; 2:26; 2:26¼.

Fourth July Match for $100.

A great race between two first-rate horses, take place at the Fashion Course on the Fourth of July. It is mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between *Nelly Holcomb* and *Gen. McClellan.*

The Late Rear-Admiral Foote.

CATSKILL, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in your sketch of Admiral FOOTE, in to-day's issue, that he was Flag-Lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron in 1833.

He was Flag-Lieutenant of that squadron in '42, under "JO SMITH," who also was in that year appointed Commodore, and went "up the straits" in the bran new frigate *Cumberland*, 44 guns, (afterward razeed to a sloop-of-war, and sunk at Hampton Roads,) to relieve Commodore MORRIS in the *Delaware*, 74.

Commodore MORRIS' First Luff was SAMUEL BARRON, since a Commodore in the rebel navy, and taken prisoner at Hilton Head.

Commodore BARRON was then Captain of the *Cumberland*, and among the officers of the frigate were HENRY THOMPSON, who commanded a gunboat under FOOTE at the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and JOHN DOWNES, (son of the old Commodore of that name,) who was in command of one of the iron-clads at the recent bombardment of Charleston. They were both of them then Passed Midshipmen and Master's Mates.

Lieut. FOOTE got up a ship's temperance society on board the frigate, and persuaded many of the men to join it, and others were induced to sign off grog for three months. As some of the men used to say he kept "the gospel halliards pretty taut aboard of her."

But there was nothing going on that the First Luff did not know of—"one eye on deck and the other up aloft." He was a thoroughbred seaman, and remarkable for his zeal and energy in carrying out whatever he undertook to do. When he made up his mind that a thing was right, it had to be done, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of its execution. I should like to have seen him in command of the iron-clad fleet. There would soon have been bricks and mortar flying about at random in the neighborhood of Fort Sumter. "Leastways," so thinks one who was a shipmate with him in the *Cumberland* as a

FORETOPMAN OF "THE STARBOARD WATCH."

Peace to his manes and all honor to his memory.

(Communicated.)

Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

Having been present during the late Examinations and Encampment of the Cadets of this venerable institution, it has seemed to me that some account of it would not be uninteresting to your readers.

The examination was thorough and well sustained, and a large number having distinguished themselves in their studies, had honorable mention in the General Order.

The gentlemen in charge of the different departments of instruction are all teachers by *profession*, and the Principals are enlightened and liberal educators, having a wide and established reputation.

The number of students is about seventy, varying in age from 9 to 18, and the standard of scholarship and discipline is unusually high.

The camp was organized on the play-grounds Thursday, the 18th, and the whole corps subjected to military rules and discipline. Sixteen tents were pitched for their accommodation, and they remained in camp night and day during the week, and conducted themselves like soldiers. The exercises were various, such as examinations in mathematics, Latin, German, French, Greek, rhetoric, &c., &c., and in infantry and artillery drills, fencing, riding, dress parades, &c., &c.

The annual parade and review came off on Thursday, the 25th inst., and I was informed by gentlemen accustomed to be present, that it fully sustained the former reputation of the school, and in some respects surpassed it. The corps was reviewed by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who expressed himself as delighted with the order and discipline of the young cadets. The crowd of spectators was very large, and from many different States. We think that it could not have been less than three thousand. Everything was conducted on a liberal scale for the ball in the evening, which was fully attended, and passed off with great brilliancy.

We hesitate not to pronounce this as among the *very first* institutions in our country in all its appointments for the *thorough* education of the young, whether considered in an intellectual, physical or moral point of view, one in which its patrons may fully confide, and of which the State may be justly proud.

The Summer vacation continues till the first Thursday in September.

We noticed Gen. ANDERSON on the grounds, and were pleased to find him looking better than when we last met him.

A VISITOR.

[Advertisement.]

"SOUL AND BODY."—Man's Religious Nature—How God Acts on the Soul—Degrees of Talent—Religious Faculties—Dormant Powers—Children not Alike. Why? How far are we Accountable? Fatalism Examined—How to Serve God—Oratory, Poetry, Genius—A Scientific Analysis of Man's Religious Duties, by a distinguished Clergyman, in July No. *Phrenological Journal*, 15c., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A SUMMER DISPLAY.—The handsomest silk, the nattiest straw and the easiest and most comfortable soft hats are to be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, where the display of fabrics suitable to the season are at present unusually rich and attractive. Decidedly the place to buy just such a hat as you want is at KNOX's, and we advise you to visit his store without fail.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will visit St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker-street, this evening, services commencing at 8 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 8 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 27 | Gov. Island.. 9 16 | Hell Gate.. 10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Arrived.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 21st, at 6:45 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steamer United States, Bowen, from a cruise.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ruggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer John E. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Magdalena, (Brem.) Henke, Genoa 50 ds., passed Gibraltar May 28, in ballast to Charles Luling.

Bark Albertine, Olmsted, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay May 10, passed Cape Point May 17, with wool and goatskins to Peter V. King & Co. On the outward passage, April 6, spoke ship Contest, Lucas, hence for Hong Kong, in lat. 31 30 S., lon. 18 40 W. The bark Lizzie sailed for Boston April 28.

Bark George Marshand, (Prus.) Schmidt, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co. In lat. 42, lon. 45, saw large quantities of ice. June 29, off Gay Head, was boarded by U. S. steamer Ericsson.

Bark Carobell, (Br., of Calcutta, late bark Joseph Grinnell, of N. B.,) De Veaux, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Young Nova Scotian, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogert, Vera Cruz June 3, with cotton, hides and 13 passengers to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Bark Eliza Morrison, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Bark Iddo, Kimball, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Cadiz 40 ds., with corks, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Sam Shepherd, (Br., of Turks Island,) Jewett, St. Jago June 15, with sugar to J. H. Ward & Co.

Bark Pauline, (Brem.,) Osterloh, Grangemouth, Scotland, in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Houston, Sleigh, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark Princeton, Smith, Demerara June 15, with old metal to order. Sld. in co. with brig Southern Belle, for New-York.

Bark Tres Amigos, (Port.,) Marques, Madeira, via Demerara June 25, with wine to C. A. de Loune.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) Durrant, St. Vincent June 14, with sugar, etc., &c., to Middleton & Co. Passed Sombrero June 15, and was boarded by the captains of ships Somerset, of Wiscasset, McCobb, Mg., [illegible], Sr. barks Lady Hale, of Pallsonn, do.; W. G. Putnam, of Maitland, do. do.

Brig Eleonora, (Dan.,) Lindemann, Rio Janeiro May 24, in ballast to Pendergast & Co. Sld. in co. with Danish bark Agnes, for Baltimore. June 9, lat. 3 5 N., lon. 38, saw a large ship on fire; hove close to her but could render no assistance, as she was burned to the water's edge; saw a round-iron tank standing amidships; could not see any boats around.

Brig Trudelen, (of Portland,) Havner, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to E. P. Fischer. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Urania, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bradford, Guantanamo June 14, with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br., of Granville, N. S.,) Porter, Matanzas 12 ds., with cotton, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Lotus, Johnson, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig W. J. Treat, (of Searsport,) Parks, Mayaguez, P. R., June 15, with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Demerara June 15, with sugar, etc., to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br., of Truro,) Forbes, St. Johns, P. R., June 13, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Undine, (Br.,) Hefferman, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig George Boker, (Dan.,) Klegen, Humacoa, P. R., June 11, with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Regina, (Br., of La Have, N. S.,) Cashon, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Saladin, (of Cornwallis,) Card, Aquin June 14, with logwood to D. R. De Wolf. June 16, [illegible] of Port-au-Prince, spoke whaling schr. Watchman, [illegible] Provincetown, with 80 bbls. whale and 30 sperm; she reported at Blanco, June 7, schrs. Rising Sun and [illegible], with 60 bbls. sperm; Allegheny, clean. 18th, off [illegible] west end of St. Domingo, was in co. with bark Lucy, of Halifax, from St. Jago for Cork.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Crocker, Old Harbor, Jam., June 13, with pimento, logwood, etc., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light south winds all the passage. June 17, off Cape Nicola Mole, saw two Am. war steamers, strs. S. W. 22d, fell in with a buoy, made of a quarter wine cask; had a red and white flag on a pole; the head of the barrel was marked La Gusto, Oubano, 1862.

Schr. Hattie, (Br., prize, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Acting Ensign E. M. Warstaff, from Beaufort, N. C.,) June 27. She was captured June 26, 35 miles north of Frying-pan Shoals, by the U. S. gunboat Florida, having run the blockade the same. Capt. T. W. Brown, her late commander, died June 27. He was of Yarmouth, N. S. Her cargo consists of 84 bales cotton, 400 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Overton, Nassau, N. P., 7 ds., in ballast to Joseph Enson. Stopped at Nassau to change colors.

Schr. Gazelle, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

BELOW—Bark Mary Annah and brig Time.

SAILED—Steamship Scotia.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. barks John Gilpin, Cape Town; D. Godfrey, Accra; T. W. House, New-Orleans; E. B. Walker, Cuba; brigs Pic, Sierra Leone; Lazzella, Cape Haytien; Annie Gilbert, Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. H. L. Grout, of Bucksport, Hopkins, from Gonaives for New-York, with a cargo of 230 bags coffee and 19 tons logwood, consigned to J. McAndrew, went ashore on night of June 6, on French Key. (Before reported.)

The bark Albertine, Capt. Richard Olmsted, formerly in the Havana trade, arrived this morning from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, in the remarkable passage of 48 days. Capt. Olmsted brings us the Eastern Province Herald and Supplement of May 8.

Spoken, &c.

De Coy—whaling schr., of New-Haven, 12 months out, May 4, lat. 24 30, lon. 55 3.

Flora—bark, from Liverpool for New-York, June 26, lat. 41 30, lon. 64 56.

Ida—brig, bound S., June 29, lat. 38 19, lon. 73 31.

Matamoros—schr., from New-York, June 22, lat. 36 03, lon. 71 53.

Mary Budd—brig, Dunham, from New-York for Martinique, June 21, lat. 34 38, lon. 66 40.

Oswego—Br. schr., from Turks Island for Boston, June 27, lat. 32 56, lon. 69 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro May 24, ships Chas. Davenport, Prebble, disch.; Thomas Nice, Jenkins, do.; bark Zingarella, Bunker, wtg.; brigs Red Wing, Clark, disch.; Kinglet, (Br.,) Wilson, do.

At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, May 5, bark Ileana, for Boston next day; schr. Jeddie, from the Coast, disch.; Geo. D. Kent, for Boston, ldg.; brig Kergutz, do. do.

At Aquin, June 14, schr. Grace Darling, for Boston in 5 days.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Lima, at Limerick; Celestine, at Queenstown; Eliza and Mathilda and Fanny, at Liverpool; Crescent Moon, at Deal; Search and Rapid, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—Pallas, at Melbourne.

A GREAT RACE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.
FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
SATURDAY, July 4, 3 P. M.
MATCH $1,000.
MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS.
D. Mace names b. m. Nelly Holcomb.
H. Woodruff names [illegible] g. Gen. McClellan.
The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.
Boats on 34th-st. ferry leave New-York every ten minutes.
The above are first-class horses, and the race will undoubtedly be fast and well contested.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion. Loss of Power.
Loss of Memory. Difficulty of Breathing.
Weak Nerves. Trembling.
Horror of Disease. Wakefulness.
Dimness of Vision. Pain in the Back.
Hot Hands. Flushing of the Body.
Dryness of the Skin. Eruptions on the Face.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases."
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
[FEMALES repeated in three columns]
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 20 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose of THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND IMPOSTURE.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A HEAVY BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The First and Eleventh Corps Engaged with Longstreet and Hill.

Gens. Meade and Reynolds in Command of Our Forces.

No Decisive Result at Last Accounts.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED.

DEATH OF GEN. REYNOLDS

The Locality of the Battle Near Gettysburgh.

NEAR GETTYSBURGH, PENN., Wednesday, July 1.

A heavy engagement has been going on since 9 o'clock this A. M., between the rebel forces of LONGSTREET and HILL and the First and Eleventh corps, under Gens. REYNOLDS and MEADE.

The locality of the fight is beyond Gettysburgh, on the Chambersburgh Pike.

Portions of the fight have been very severe, and attended with heavy loss.

Thus far the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, and the Third and Twelfth are now coming up.

I regret to say that Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was mortally wounded, and has since died.

L. L. CROUNSE.

VERY LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, PA., Wednesday, July 1—Midnight.

The heavy firing heard in the direction of Carlisle has now ceased.

It is believed that the rebels have made an attack on the forces belonging to this Department between Mechanicsburgh and Carlisle. The result is not known at the writing.

No Allegheny fire is now seen in the direction of Carlisle. What is burning is not known.

It is believed here that LEE's headquarters are at Dover, York County.

TELEGRAM FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

A Harrisburgh special to the *Press* says a strong force, under Gen. KEIFE, was marched up the Valley to-day toward Carlisle. A supply train was also sent out which encountered the rebels, and withdrew to Harrisburgh.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Carlisle. No doubt a considerable engagement is going on. The fight is probably near Mechanicsburgh. The danger is not over yet.

TELEGRAMS FROM LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

There is nothing new here. Col. FRANKLIN has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom by a line of couriers. The last message, received at 10 o'clock to-night, says nothing has been seen of the rebel forces in that vicinity.

There is a vague rumor that the rebels are again at York, but it is not reliable.

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

Gov. CURTIN arrived in this city this evening, and addressed a large crowd in front of the Continental. He said if Gen. MEADE's army is successful, the tide of war will turn in our favor; but if it is defeated, we must fall back on our own resources. Military men have concurred in the opinion, and properly, that the defence of Pennsylvania from invasion, and certainly of this city, will be found upon the banks of the Susquehanna, and the call made upon Pennsylvania has been responded to all through the State in a manner much beyond all official anticipation. I ask for 7,000 men from this city. How soon can I get them? [A VOICE—"To-morrow."—Cheers.] Do not measure it by days, let it be hours. (Cheers and cries of "Give us McCLELLAN."] Let us not forget as Pennsylvanians, that in this great struggle the rebels strike at Pennsylvania because she is loyal to the National Government. (Cheers.) While there is one sentence of the Constitution remaining and while there is one particle of Government power left, I will stand by it as your Governor, and I may expect you to do the same. [Cheers.] Let us all sustain our Government, and place our trust in the Great God of Nations. The Governor returned thanks to New-York and New Jersey for their aid. A regiment from the latter State was in front of the hotel at the time.

It is stated that not less than 5,000 men were enrolled in this city to-day, being more than can be mustered in by the few officers engaged for that purpose.

The Union League has raised a brigade, including a fine company of cavalry, called the "Dana Troop," most of whose members have seen active service.

Recruiting for the colored regiments goes on briskly.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED THERE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

The Washington *Star* has the following:

"The *Ella* arrived this morning from the Lower Potomac, bringing up the following prisoners: Geo. Burnett, Alfred Huntington and William Fragua, taken by the schooner *Kate* as blockade runners; Charles Douglas and Joseph Parker, taken by the schooner *Mariana*, on suspicion of being spies, and William Hunter, who got on the Steamer. The latter says he is a deserter from the Tenth Louisiana Regiment. He represents that the people of Richmond, which place he left last week, were much frightened fearing an attack, and the citizens were being armed."

Fifty rebel cavalry entered Accotink on Saturday.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 27th has the following:

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 25.

Ten transports approached the White House this morning and a small force landed. It is reported that pickets have advanced to Tunstall's Station. No confirmations are met in official circles.

Train of Cars Wrecked by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, July 1.

This morning's passenger train hence for Frankfort was thrown off the track by the removal of a rail by 40 guerrillas, supposed to be under Hunt. The engine was badly damaged. Nobody was hurt.

The rebels burned the baggage car and contents and one passenger car.

The party of guerrillas passed through Shelby County last night, stealing a number of horses on their route.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Progress of the Siege of Vicksburgh.

A VAIN HUNT FOR JOE JOHNSTON.

The Blowing Up of a Rebel Fort

STRUGGLE FOR ITS POSSESSION.

A New Line of Rebel Defence in Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 28.

Official advices from GRANT's Army to noon on the 23d say everything was working favorably, and the siege was being pushed vigorously.

Three hundred of the Fourth Iowa cavalry on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had sought with five hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces lost about fifty killed, wounded and missing, and one howitzer.

Gen. BANKS advanced on the 23d to meet JOHNSTON, but could not find him or any considerable number of his forces.

It is ascertained with certainty that JOHNSTON cannot muster over 35,000 men all told. At least upwards of three troops were between Canton and Bridgeport.

The rebels are making desperate efforts to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi below Memphis. They have a battery of six guns at Catfish Point, opposite Greenville. MARMADUKE is also using all his efforts to blockade the river. These matters are receiving the prompt attention of the proper military authorities.

Scouts from Central Mississippi and Alabama report that the feeling in regard to Vicksburgh is very despondent, and reports of the repulse of GRANT's army were frequently circulated to cheer the people up.

Jackson papers say that GRANT lost 10,000 men in his assault on the 20th, and that JOHNSTON was gaining advantages on GRANT's rear.

The rebel Gen. GORDON was endeavoring to organize the State militia in Central Mississippi, but with very poor success. The people begin to believe that the Federal forces will soon occupy the entire State.

Prov. DAVIS has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the State from invasion; and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbee River for a line of defensive works.

ROSSY, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades, and TURRIN's artillery from Alabama was sent up to check our raiders.

All is quiet along our lines.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS, NEAR VICKSBURGH, Friday, June 26.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. LOGAN exploded a mine under the rebel fort on his front, blowing one side and one angle away. A struggle then took place for its possession, which has not yet terminated. Our men held one side, and the enemy the other. We are endeavoring to mount cannon in the breach, which they resist.

Gen. McPHERSON thinks he will be able to plant a battery in our portion of the fort.

A heavy fire of artillery and musketry was kept up during the night to prevent the rebels from concentrating on that point. Our loss in the affair up to this time may reach 300 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss must have been severe.

RIFLE WING, ARMY OF VICKSBURGH, *Thursday, June 25—Eve.*

Col. WOOD's pickets captured a messenger this morning, bearing letters from Vicksburgh; also, the following verbal message to JOHNSTON:

"Can hold out ten days; if not sooner relieved, be obliged to surrender."

A letter from Gen. WITHERS to his wife speaks of the probability of going North, and of a speedy exchange.

One from W. L. SMITH speaks despairingly, and another gives a list of fifty-four killed and wounded in an Alabama regiment.

As some of the letters bear marks of being intended for our eyes, they are not implicitly believed, but there is abundant concurrent testimony to sustain the story of general disasters.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, brings Vicksburgh dates of the 26th ult.

The recent battle in GRANT's rear is said to have been severe; but no particulars have been received.

There is no doubt that the rebels have been making preparations to cross the river, and escape into Louisiana, as quite a number of skiffs and flatboats have been discovered.

The Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Forty-fifth Illinois regiments are among those who rushed into the breach made in the foot of the hill by the explosion of the mine in Gen. LOGAN's front on the 25th.

This fort is on the highest ground in the vicinity, and completely commands most of the rebel works. Our troops are mounting 32-pounder Parrotts and 9-inch Dahlgrens in it.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Friday, June 26.

A staff officer, who left Vicksburgh on Monday, reports the garrison closely besieged. The enemy keep up a constant fire, much severer than formerly, as they have the range of the town.

An entire block of buildings was destroyed on Washington-street by incendiarism. Every means has been taken to discover them but without success. The sappers and miners on both sides are hard at work, and so close together that they can hear the sound of each others picks.

LATEST FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

A Battle Expected at Tullahoma.

The Rebel Communications with Chattanooga Severed.

CAMPS CRITTENDEN, (Five miles from Tullahoma.) Tuesday, June 30.

The situation here is not materially changed. A reconnoissance to-day was made within three miles and a half of the rebel stronghold.

The rain has continued for the last forty-eight hours and has been unusually heavy. The roads are in a terrible condition. Movements are almost prohibited thereby. But with his unparalleled perseverance and persistence Gen. ROSECRANS has pushed on.

Col. WILDER's expedition returned to-day. He burned the bridge at Decherd and destroyed a large part of the railroad track. He found only a small garrison at Decherd, whom he whipped and drove out; but immediately after he burned the bridge a large force of the enemy came in. Decherd is only twelve miles in the rear of Tullahoma.

The whistling of locomotives at Tullahoma was distinctly heard yesterday. This is the only foundation for the rumor that the rebels are retreating to Chattanooga.

Little doubt is entertained but that the enemy will fight us in the forts here, but their silence is very strange. The country is very difficult to operate in, being low, level, swampy and overgrown with underbrush.

STANLEY'S brigade made a reconnoissance to-day to within three miles and a half of Tullahoma. Two regiments of the enemy were encountered. An engagement ensued, in which the enemy gave way without serious resistance or much retreatment. The skirmishers of the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky regiments were principally engaged.

The following casualties are reported: Lieut. Jenkins, Second cavalry, killed; Orderly Sergeant Newhouse, Private Sadden, Company I; Corp. Dier, Privates Dinsmore, Pennington, Boyle, Kellog, Clark, Javerty, and Corp. Dowsity, Company I, Tenth Indiana, slightly; Private Satterout, seriously, and Privates Bunnel, Sonnest, Gilbert and Virgil, Company I, Fourth Kentucky, slightly.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th and 28th June is received. It says:

"One hundred wounded of STANLEY's Division have arrived from the field of Beech Grove."

It also says:

"Two divisions are engaged at Liberty and Hoover Gaps; meantime reinforcements are being hurried forward. Five brigades passed up yesterday, and John R. JACKSON has been dispatched to hold himself in readiness.

"Among the killed at Beech Grove, the Rebel mentions Adjutant TAGNAS, Twentieth Tennessee. The rebel loss was 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded.

The *Rebel* of the 29th ult., on the situation, says:

"There is no question but that the enemy is approaching, and a great battle is to be fought. Every preparation is being made to give him a warm reception. Baggage and sick are being sent to the rear and reinforcements to the front.

Another brigade from Western Virginia passed up yesterday, cheaty Virginia troops in their first campaign. The Tennessee portion of BUCKNER's command passed up last evening, and JACKSON's will probably follow in the morning. We learn that BRECKINRIDGE's division did not reach Montgomery, having been recalled by Gen. JOHNSTON to Jackson.

We overestimated the loss in killed and wounded. The whole number will not exceed 300, not 75 of whom were killed.

It was reported last evening that 3,000 or 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry had occupied Manchester, and that they had burned one or two residences this side of Hoover's Gap. This story is not believed here."

CHATTANOOGA CROSSING, Tuesday, June 30—6 P. M.

A reconnoissance by Gen. STANLEY, this afternoon, was pushed within two miles of Tullahoma. Gen. THOMAS accompanied the column, and reports the enemy in force in their works, with vedettes thrown out a short distance from their front.

It is thought by some that a mere shell of the rebel army remains in Tennessee, which is, doubtless, a mistake. We found four brigades at Hoover's Gap, four at Liberty Gap, and our friends at Shelbyville report 18,000 men of POLK's corps as passing through that place.

CRITTENDEN's division is reported as having moved to Elk River Bridge.

Decherd bridge, which was destroyed, can hardly be rebuilt before six days, when all will be decided. While the loss of this bridge will not prevent reinforcements coming, the rebels cannot carry off their stores or heavy munitions of war.

THE TURF.

Sixth and Last $5,000 Trotting Match between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

This match—which was two-mile heats under saddle—took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. There were present between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators, and the track, although in excellent condition for fast time, was exceedingly dusty, with the further annoyance of a high wind blowing its clouds at the horses went round the course.

The betting was 100 to 40 on *Butler*, notwithstanding it was known that WM. WOODRUFF was to mount him instead of MACE, who had got hurt. WOODRUFF labored under the same disadvantage which DORIS did in the last match, in never having ridden his horse in a match before; but from the excellent opinion every one seems to have of him—both as to capacity and honesty—he was the recipient of confidence from the backers of *Butler*, if his being able to win under WOODRUFF's handling as MAT DAY MACE had mounted him.

First Heat—Several attempts were made to start, which were foiled by the horses not getting to the score together, *Butler* breaking up several times and *Patchen* once. On one attempt, in which *Patchen* led by about a length at the distance stand, WOODRUFF told DORIS to pull up or he could not get up to him. At length the start was effected, *Butler* having the inside place; and the pace was so severe that *Butler* broke up just after they crossed the score, and *Patchen* took the inside and led by a couple of lengths into the turn, where he broke up again, and *Patchen* passed the quarter pole 3 lengths ahead in 35¾ seconds, and at least 20 lengths in advance on entering the back stretch before *Butler* could be got down; this gap was reduced to sixteen lengths at the half mile, in 1:11; and was rather opened again as *Patchen* passed the distance stand; and just after, and while the horse was in front of the ladies' stand, DAN MACE went out to the middle of the track and loudly called upon young DORIS to come up *Patchen*. The young fellow continued to press *Patchen* onwards, crossing the score for the second mile in 2:22, and every one felt sure of *Butler* being distanced, when he had fell off to at least twenty-five lengths on entering the back stretch on the second mile. This was the state of affairs, and with the distance still increasing, as *Patchen* came round the last turn for the home stretch; when, amidst the greatest excitement, DAN MACE started down the track as fast as he could freed, which he did almost near the distance stand, followed by TOBIN JOHNSON, the poet auctioneer, and a hundred others, and motioned and called out to DORIS not to distance *Butler*. JOHNSON went even further, as he ran up to *Patchen* and called confidentially in his ear, "Pull up!" DORIS pulled up his horse, and, not go for the distance, which, enough of course, have ended the race—the result was, that DORIS was evidently bewildered, and brought *Patchen* almost to a canter just past the distance stand, but recovering his nerve, gave *Patchen* his head again, but only in time to just let *Butler* get in for another heat, whose owner at once offered 100 to 500 that *Butler* would win the race. The two miles were done in four minutes and fifty-six seconds.

It only remained a little more rallying on the part of the crowd that ran down the track, and the actual throwing of caps and jackets in *Patchen's* face, for the scene to have been the daguerreotype of the scenes which occurred at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, at the match between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, when *Patchen* was leading *Flora* in like manner as they came down the home-stretch.

The occurrence was generally condemned, although the spectators were enabled by it to witness another well-contested heat, at the close of which—when *Butler* was a length ahead—and it was a close fight to a farthing rush-light that he would win the heat; the feeling against MACE, who rode *Butler* in the second heat, found vent in a storm of yells, which so effectually broke *Butler* up at the distance stand, that he came over the scenes on the gallop, side and side with *Patchen*, to whom the judges had no other alternative then to give the heat and race.

Second Heat—*Butler* led by a length, and took the track at the quarter pole in 35 seconds, and *Patchen* lapped him at the quarter pole in 35½ seconds, and soon after *Butler* broke up, and *Patchen* entered on the back-stretch four lengths in front. This was slightly reduced at the half-mile in 1:12¼, from whence *Patchen* maintained his lead to the distance stand, where *Butler* got off his feet again, amidst derisive cheers, and fell off some ten lengths at the score. A splendid burst of speed in going round the first turn of the second mile, placed *Butler's* nose at *Patchen's* saddle-girth, and amidst the greatest excitement on the part of the spectators, the positions of the horses were changed before entering the back-stretch, from which *Butler* came home by a close length, (at the distance-post, as before related, he hopelessly broke up, and by the previous conduct of his present rider, lost him the race.

Time, 2 miles—4:11.

This has come to an unsatisfactory end these splendid series of trotting matches.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3.

D. TALLMAN, names br. g. George M. Patchen	1	1
D. MACE, names bk. g. General Butler	2	2

Time—4:56; 5:1.

The following is a recapitulation of the previous matches between *Patchen* and *Butler*:

Mile heats under saddle, 3 in 5.

Gen. Butler	1	1	1	1
Patchen	2	2	2	2

Time—2:30; 2:31; 2:29¼.

Two mile heats to wagons, 3 in 5.

Patchen	2	1
Butler	1	dist.

Time—4:56¼; 5:04.

Mile heats to wagons, 3 in 5.

Patchen	1	2	2	1	1
Butler	2	1	1	2	2

Time—2:27¼; 2:29; 2:28¼; 2:30; 2:32.

Two mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5:

Patchen	1	1
Butler	2	2

Time, 4:56; 4:54.

Mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5:

Butler	1	1	1	1
Patchen	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:35¼; 2:37¼; 2:38; 2:38¼.

Fourth July Match for $100.

A great race between two first-rate horses, take place at the Fashion Course on the Fourth of July. It is mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between *Nelly Holcomb* and *Gen. McClellan*.

Coal Raised to $12 a Ton in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The coal dealers of this city have advanced the price of Anthracite coal to twelve dollars per ton.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Evacuation of the City of Mexico by the Mexicans.

The Church Party Offer their Allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Whole French Army to Occupy the Capital.

Newspapers Established Favoring the French Policy.

The Democratic Element and Popular Sovereignty to be Extirpated.

Confiscation of Property by Gen. Forey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 30.

Dates from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President JUAREZ and his Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 21st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable firearms and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number over 20,000 men, was withdrawn to the Cuernevaca Pass, and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla warfare.

On June 1, a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. FOREY to offer their allegiance to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On June 5, the French division, under Gen. BAZAINE, occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the Capital on the 9th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the City of Mexico settles with absolute certainty, that it is necessary to extirpate by root the democratic element, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

Gen. FOREY had issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

The Late Rear-Admiral Foote.

CANDEN, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in your sketch of Admiral FOOTE, in to-day's issue, that he was Flag-Lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron in 1833.

He was Flag-Lieutenant of that squadron in '43, under "Jo Sayre," who also was in that year appointed Commodore, and went "up the straits" in *the bran new frigate Cumberland, 44 guns, (afterward* raised to a sloop-of-war, and sunk at Hampton Roads,) to relieve Commodore MORRIS in the *Delaware*, 74.

Commodore MORRIS' First Luff was SAMUEL BARNEY, since a Commodore in the rebel navy, and taken prisoner at Hilton Head.

Commodore BARNES was then Captain of the *Cumberland*, and among the officers of the frigate were EBENEZ THOMPSON, who commanded a gunboat under FOOTE at the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and JOHN DOWNES, (son of the old Commodore of that name,) who was in command at one of the iron-clads at the recent bombardment of Charleston. They were both of them then Passed Midshipmen and Master's Mates.

Lieut. FOOTE got up a ship's temperance society on board the frigate, and persuaded a great many men to join it, and others were induced to sign off grog for three months. As some of the men used to say he kept "the gospel hailstorm pretty taut aboard of her."

But there was nothing going on that the "First Luff" did not know of—one eye fore on deck and the other aloft." He was a thoroughbred seaman, and remarkable for his zeal and energy in carrying out whatever he undertook to do. When he made up his mind that a thing was right, it had to be done, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of its execution. I should like to have seen him in command of the iron-clad fleet. There would soon have been bricks and mortar flying about at random in the neighborhood of Fort Sumter. Leatwaya," so thinks one who was a shipmate with him in the *Cumberland* as a

FORETOPMAN OF
"THE STARBOARD WATCH."

Peace to his manes and all honor to his memory.

From Franconia, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA, N. H., Wednesday, July 1.

The American Telegraph Company have completed their line to the Franconia Mountains, and opened a telegraph office in this house.

The line will be continued to the White Mountains, and a telegraph office opened in the Crawford House within a few days.

Visitors at the Franconia and White Mountains have felt very much the want of a telegraph line, and consider themselves under obligations to the American Telegraph Company for opening offices in the Profile and Crawford Houses.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 1.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, July 2: Nos. 129, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

(Communicated.)

Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

Having been present during the late Examination and Encampment of the Cadets of this venerable institution, it has seemed to me that some account of it would not be uninteresting to your readers.

The examination was thorough and well sustained, and a large number having distinguished themselves in their studies, had honorable mention in the General Order.

The gentlemen in charge of the different departments of instruction are all teachers by profession, and the Principals are enlightened and liberal educators, having a wide and established reputation.

The number of students is about seventy, varying in age from 9 to 19, and the standard of scholarship and discipline is unusually high.

The camp was organized on the play-ground Thursday, the 18th, and the whole corps subjected to military rules and discipline. Sixteen tents were pitched for their accommodation, and they remained in camp night and day during the week, and conducted themselves like soldiers. The exercises were various, such as examinations in mathematics, Latin, German, French, Greek, rhetoric, &c., &c., and in infantry and artillery drills, dancing, riding, dress parades, &c., &c.

The annual parade and review came off on Thursday, the 25th inst., and I was informed by gentlemen accustomed to be present that it fully sustained the former reputation of the school, and in some respects surpassed it. The corps was reviewed by Gen. DENNISON, of Ohio, who expressed himself as delighted with the order and discipline of the young cadets. The crowd of spectators was very large, and from many different States. We think that it could not have been less than three thousand. Everything was conducted on a liberal scale for the full to the evening, which was fully attended, and passed off with great jollity.

We decline not to pronounce this an eminently successful institution, possessing all the appointments for the thorough education of the young, whether considered in an intellectual, physical or moral point of view, one in which its patrons may fully confide, and of which the State may be justly proud.

The Summer vacation commences on the 6th Thursday in September.

We noticed Gen. ANDREWS on the grounds, and were pleased to find him looking better than when we last met him.

A VISITOR.

"SOUL AND BODY."—Man's Religious Nature—How God Acts on the Soul—Degrees of Talent—Religious Faculties—Dormant Powers—Children not Alike; Why? How far are we Accountable? Fatalism Examined—How to Serve God—Oratory, Poetry, Genius—A Scientific Analysis of Man's Religious Duties, by a distinguished Clergyman, in July No. *Phrenological Journal*, 15c., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

A SUMMER DISPLAY.—The handsomest silk, the *softest straw and the easiest and most comfortable* felt hats are to be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, where the display of fabrics suitable to the season are at present unusually rich and attractive. Decidedly the place to buy just such a hat as you want is at KNOX'S, and we advise you to visit his store without fail.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contribute their part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

GENTLEMANLY.—The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will visit St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker-street, this evening, services commencing at 6 o'clock.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERMANCE'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMANCE & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINISTERS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 8 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 27 | Gov. Island.. 7 10 | Hell Gate..10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Arrived.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 21st, at 4:45 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steamer United States, Rowan, from a cruise.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bryant.

Steamer M. Maxy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Reggies, Kenney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Ann Bliss, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Junior Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupee & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bryant.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Magdalena, (Swe.,) Keuhr, Genoa 61 da., passed Gibraltar May 29, in ballast to Charles Luling.

Bark Alabama, (Swed.) Ahlstrom, Alicante, Alicante Bay May 19, passed Cape Point May 31, with wines and fruit to Peter C. Ellis & Co. [illegible]

Bark Cornelia, Lane, Sydney, New South Wales, April 6, with ship Corsair, Lane, from the Hong Kong, to sail April 10, in ballast to W. Marsh & Co.

Bark Georgiana Marquand, (Frenc.,) Rabesiah, Lisbon and Gibraltar, with mdse. to Wm. Bliss & Co., in lat. 42, lon. 48, passed a dismasted bark, June 29, off Gay Head, was boarded by U. S. steamer Princeton.

Bark Cambell, (Brit.) of Calcutta, into bark Joseph Grinnell, of M. S.,) De Vasier, New-Bedford 3 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Young Nova Scotian, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogert, Vera Cruz June 2, with cotton, hides and 12 passengers to P. I. Movius & Son.

Bark Ellen, Meyers, (of New-Haven.) Lynn, Ponce, P. R., 12 da., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Bark Idde, Minkel, (of Rockland.) Ulmer, Cadiz 48 da., with corks, etc., to Meloy & Duncan.

Bark Sam Shepherd, (Br., of Turks Island.) Jewett, St. Jago June 15, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Rainbow, (Brem.,) Delerich, Grangemouth, Scotland, in ballast to Roger Bros.

Bark Houston, Sleigh, Port Royal 8 da., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark Princeton, Smith, Demerara June 18, with old metal to order. Sld. in co. with brig Southern Belle, for New-York.

Bark Tres Amigos, (Port.,) Marques, Medeira, via Demerara June 13, with wine to C. A. de Louis.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent.) Durrant, St. Vincent June 14, with sugar, oil, &c., to Middleton & Co. Passed Sombrero June 18, and was boarded by the captains of ships Sanquet, of Wiscasset, McCobb, Mg., and Sr. barks Lady Sale, of Padston, do., W. G. Putnam, of Maitland, do., do.

Brig Eleanore, (Dan.,) Lindemann, Rio Janeiro May 24, in ballast to Pendergast & Co. Sld. in co. with Danish bark Agnes, for Baltimore. June 8, lat. 2 5 N., lon. 38, *saw a large ship on fire; kept close to her but could render no assistance, as she was burned to the water's edge*; saw a round iron tank standing amidships; could not see any boats around.

Brig Trusdom, (of Portland,) Havner, Cardenas 7 da., with sugar to E. P. Fischer. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Urania, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bradford, Guantanamo June 8, with molasses to Joel Tyler & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br. of Granville, N. S.,) Porter, Matanzas 21 da., with cotton, etc., to E. F. Hall & Co.

Brig Lotus, Johnson, Arecibo, P. R., 13 da., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig W. J. Tress, (of Searsport.) Parks, Mayaguez, P. R., June 15, with sugar to E. F. Buck & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven.) Neal, Demerara June 18, with sugar, etc., to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br., of Truro.) Forbes, St. Johns, P. R. June 13, with sugar to R. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Brig Quillon, (Br., of Hoffurman) Lingan, C. B., 11 da., with coal to E. F. Small & Co.

Brig George Baker, (Dan.,) Kiegton, Humacao, P. R., June 15, with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Grace, (Br., of La Have, N. S.,) Cashon, Lingan, C. B., 11 da., with coal to master.

Schr. Saladin, (of Cornwallis.) Card, Aguadilla June 14, with logwood to D. R. De Wolf. June 16, in lat. [illegible] of Portan-Prince, spoke whaling schr. Watchman, of Provincetown, with 60 bbls. whale and 20 sperm; reported at Blanco, June 7, schrs. Rising Sun and [illegible], with 60 bbls. sperm; Allegheny, clean. 16th, off the west end of St. Domingo, was in co. with bark Lucy, of Halifax, from St. Jago for Cork.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Crocker, Old Harbor, Jun. June 22, with pimento, logwood etc., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light south winds all the passage. June 17, off Cape Nicola Mole, saw two Am. wa. steamers, strr. S. W. 224, fell in with a buoy, made of a quarter wine cask; had a red and white flag on a pole; the head of the barrel was painted La Guaira, Cubana, 1862.

Schr. Hattie, (Br., prize, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Acting Ensign R. M. Wagstaff, from Beaufort, N. C., June 27. She was captured June 23, 20 miles north of Frying-pan Shoals, by the U. S. gunboat Florida, having run the blockade the same night. Capt. Wagstaff drove her into commander, dated June 27. He was of Yarmouth, N. S. Her cargo consists of 84 bales cotton, 400 pbls. spirits turpentine, 100 pkgs. rosin.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Overton, Mansau, N. P., 7 da., in ballast to Joseph Eness. Stopped at Nassau to change colors.

Schr. Gamelean, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 da., with spars to C. L. Snow.

BELOW—Bark Mary Anneh and brig Time.

BAILED—Steamship Scotia.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. barks John Gilpin, Cape Town; Dr. Geo. Ayer, Ponce; T. W. Stevens, New-Orleans; E. B. Walker, Cuba; brigs Pio, Sierra Leone; Lauralia, Cape Haytien; Annie Gilbert, Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. H. L. Orcutt, of Bucksport, Hopkins, from Genaives for New-York, with a cargo of 600 bags coffee and 10 cases logwood, consigned to J. McAndrew, went ashore on night of June 8, on French Key. (Before reported.)

The bark Elizabeth, Capt. Richard Clement, formerly in the Havana trade, arrived this morning from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, in the remarkable passage of 44 days. Capt. Clement brings us the Eastern Province Herald and Supplement of May 4.

Spoken, &c.

De Coy—Sailing schr., of New-Haven, 12 months out, May 6, lat. 39 19, lon. 69 3.

Pilot—Bound from Liverpool for New-York, June 26, lat. 41 26, lon. 66 46.

Isa—brig, bound S., June 29, lat. 39 15, lon. 72 21.

Metamora—schr., from New-York, June 22, lat. 38 50, lon. 71 05.

Mary Budd—brig, Dunham, from New-York for Matanzas, June 24, lat. 38 20, lon. 66 40.

Oswego—Br. schr., from Turks Island for Boston, June 27, lat. 35 40, lon. 69 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, May 24, ships Chas. Davenport, Freeman, discharging; Benson Nice, Jenkins, do.; bark Zinnia, Bunker, wtg.; brigs Red Wing, Clark, discha.; Hope (Br.,) Wilson, do.

At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, May 5, bark Isaac, for Boston next day; schr. Jeddie, from the Coast, disch.; Geo. F. Kent, for Boston, ldg.; brig Kergelen, do., do.

At Aguia, June 14, schr. Grace Darling, for Boston, 9 days.

[FOR SOME AMERICAN.]

Arrived, from New-York—June 26, at Limerick: Celestial Queen, Gorgetown; Elizabeth Rebbida and Fanny, at Liverpool: Crested Wave, at Deal: Search and Rapid, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—Falcon, at Melbourne.

A GREAT RACE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.

MATCH $500.

MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS.

D. Mace names g. m. Nelly Holcomb.

H. Woodruff names Dunham G. Gen. McClellan.

The above are first-class horses, and the race will undoubtedly be fast and well contested.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY.
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For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inability to perform easy labor.

MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse,